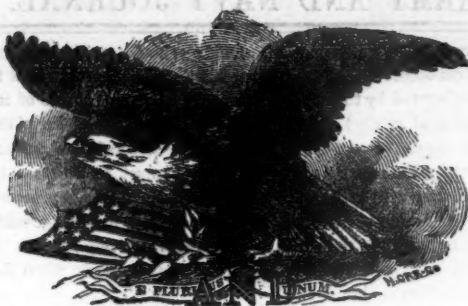


ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOL. I.—NO. 5.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1863.

{ FIVE DOLLARS PER YEAR
{ SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENT.

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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

THE campaign of General ROSECRANS has at length culminated in a great battle, or rather series of battles, fought on Saturday 19th, Sunday 20th, and Monday 21st inst. The result of this three days' engagement, which takes rank among the most bitter and bloody of the war, and was illustrated by the splendid gallantry of the Union troops arrayed against a vastly superior force of the enemy, is, on the whole, unfavorable.

But, though a repulse, it was saved from being a disaster to our arms. General BRAGG simply claims to have driven ROSECRANS, "after a desperate resistance, from several positions." There is no claim to have routed the Union army. On the contrary, General ROSECRANS inflicted quite as much damage as he received, and after a conflict with a force composed of the whole of BRAGG's army, the troops of JOHNSTON and PEMBERTON and powerful reinforcements from the army of LEE—a force put as high as a hundred and forty thousand, and which must certainly have doubled the Union army—he retired in good condition to his position at or near Chattanooga, where, at the latest accounts, we have the cheering intelligence that reinforcements were rapidly being forwarded to him.

The engagement was begun on Saturday at a point some miles south of Chattanooga, in Northern Georgia; the army of General ROSECRANS being at the time on the advance—a situation which of course gave the rebels a favorable opportunity for attack.

The battle opened at 11 o'clock, and the engagement soon became general, the rebels it is said manœvering their troops finely. The rebels first attacked the left wing of the army, which, as well as his own corps proper, forming the centre, seems to have been under the command of General THOMAS, and they accompanied it with an almost simultaneous attack of the right wing (McCOOK's corps). The feint on the left is stated by General ROSECRANS to have been of a very desperate character. The enemy were repulsed, but, being reinforced, regained their position, from which they were subsequently driven, after a severe engagement of an hour and a half. General THOMAS' troops then charged the rebels for nearly a mile and a half, punishing them badly. About two o'clock in the afternoon the rebels made a fierce dash on the Union centre, composed of the divisions of Generals VAN CLEVE and REYNOLDS. General VAN CLEVE's forces were struck on the right flank, and being vigorously pushed by the rebels, fell back, until General CARTER's line was broken and the troops much scattered. General THOMAS then pushed forward vigorously, recovering the ground which had been lost on the extreme right. The mode of attack disclosed the intention of the rebels, which evidently was to get between General ROSECRANS and Chattanooga. In this, however, they were foiled. The losses in this day's engagement are set down at 600 killed and 2,000 wounded.

The second day's battle was opened by an attack of

the rebels at 9 o'clock in the morning. General ROSECRANS at this time held a handsome line, with his right on a ridge of hills and his left resting on the east side of Rossville and Lafayette, about four miles south of Rossville, and protected by abattis thrown up during the night. The engagement was commenced by a fierce attack on General THOMAS' left and front, and lasting for an hour and a half. The enemy, finding their assaults vain, manœvered to the right, with the view of throwing a force on the Rossville road and attacking THOMAS on the left flank. At this juncture General THOMAS ordered General BRANNAN, who had one brigade in reserve and two with General REYNOLDS, holding the key of the position (General THOMAS' right) to move to the left of the line, to protect the flank of the army, and at the same time sent DAVIS and VAN CLEVE from the right and centre, to support BRANNAN in the effort to hold the line to Rossville and cover THOMAS' right. On seeing the withdrawal of the skirmishers in front of the division which was moving for the right and centre, the enemy made a vigorous attack on that part of the line, piercing the centre, cutting off DAVIS and SHERIDAN from the left, and driving the centre into the mountains. The right and centre gone, General THOMAS brought his divisions into position for independent fighting, his line assuming the form of a horse shoe, along the crest of a wooded ridge. He was soon joined by General GRANGER, from Rossville, with a division of General McCOOK's corps and General STEADMAN's division, and with these forces firmly maintained the fight until after dark. At dark General THOMAS still preserved his position, and on the left held his line of the morning, but with the right of the enemy nearly back to his line, and almost at right angles with that of the morning. Of course, with the other portions of the army in the condition in which they had been placed, retreat was inevitable. Two lines were open to General THOMAS to Chattanooga, on one of which—namely the Rossville route—he fell back during the night.

On Monday afternoon the rebels made a third attack on the force of General THOMAS, who, as he had the front in the advance, now had the rear in the retreat. We have no details of the engagement; but the assault is said to have been handsomely repulsed, and he was able uninterruptedly to fall back on the main body of the army, the whole of which was well concentrated near Chattanooga by midnight of Monday. The movement of troops is said to have been executed in excellent order, and although they had worked hard for several days and nights, they were stated to be still in excellent spirits. At latest advices the army was in line and ready for another encounter.

The killed in these engagements will, it is thought, not overpass 1,200, and the wounded 7,000. General BRAGG, in his official dispatch, claims to have taken 2,500 prisoners, and 20 pieces of artillery. He acknowledges a heavy loss, especially in officers. A subsequent dispatch puts the rebel loss at 5,000 on Saturday alone. The fact of this dispatch being from BRAGG, shows that that General commanded the rebel force in these engagements, although the nature of the tactics displayed seemed rather to bear the impress of the genius of JOHNSTON or of LEE.

Of operations on Morris Island there is little or nothing to record since our last issue. General GILLMORE is proceeding quietly and energetically with the work of erecting siege batteries at Cumming's Point, and a Charleston dispatch to the Richmond papers, under date of the 20th inst., states that "the works on Morris Island are rapidly increasing in strength

and extent." The labor of mounting guns on Battery Gregg was, however, very slow in consequence of the annoyance received from the rebel works on James and Sullivan's Islands, which threw shot and shell continuously, at intervals of about twenty minutes. The navy does not manifest the first sign of activity. The rebels, encouraged by this quiescence, and what it seems to import, are industriously increasing and strengthening their harbor defences, and we shall undoubtedly have to pay the penalty for this delay when an attack comes to be made.

THE depletion of LEE's army in Virginia to reinforce BRAGG in Georgia, naturally fixes public attention on the Army of the Potomac, as an opportunity favorable for it to strike a blow. There is good reason to believe that expectations in this direction will not be disappointed. The movement of General MEADE's force has already begun—all the cavalry and the Second Corps having passed the Rapidan river. A movement by the Union General, seriously menacing Richmond, will undoubtedly have the effect to relieve General ROSECRANS of part of the weight of rebel force in his front, while, if General MEADE's advance be rapid and energetic, he should have time to strike a telling blow at the rebel army in Virginia.

THE expedition of Gen. FRANKLIN, (the 19th Army Corps), designed for operation in Texas, met with a repulse in Sabine Pass on the 8th inst., resulting in the capture by the rebels of two of our gunboats, and compelling the return of the expeditionary force to New Orleans. The aim of the expedition, which had long been fitting out with much secrecy at New Orleans, was Sabine City, near the mouth of Sabine river, which forms the dividing line between Louisiana and Texas—a point of great strategic importance as a base of operations against either Western Louisiana or Central Texas. The land force was accompanied by a naval force of four light-draught gunboats, which were assigned the rôle of silencing the rebel batteries, and covering the landing of the troops. In such total ignorance, however, had the chiefs of the expedition allowed themselves to remain as to the nature of the locality on which they were destined to operate, that it was only "on arriving at the spot on which the troops were destined to land," that they became aware it was impossible to effect anything, owing to the marshy nature of the ground, and the excessively shallow water. In this situation the whole brunt of the work fell on the gunboats. The attack of the rebel batteries, situated some distance below Sabine City, was begun by the *Sachem*, which after engaging the fort for some time, was finally struck by a shot which exploded her steamchest, and left her a helpless wreck. The *Clifton* now attacked in turn, but presently she also was struck in the boiler and left in the same condition as her mate. The remaining gunboat, the *Arizona*, quite unable to cope single-handed with the enemy's batteries, and drawing too much water to engage them at close quarters, withdrew from the contest, and the whole enterprise was thus baulked and brought to naught. The vessels and their armaments of course remain in the possession of the enemy.

A dispatch from General STEELE, dated at Little Rock, announces the capture of that point, the capital of Arkansas, on the 10th inst. The cavalry under General DAVIDSON, were stated to be in pursuit of the rebels, who were in full retreat Southward.

A DISPATCH from General ROSECRANS, dated at his Headquarters, says:—"I cannot be dislodged from my present position." Another dispatch, written at 40 minutes past 11 o'clock, P.M., on the 23d, says:—"No fighting to-day."

GENERAL GILLMORE ON LIMES, CEMENTS, &c.*

THE publication, at this moment, of a stout octavo on "Limes, Cements, and Mortars," by one who has made his name illustrious by setting at naught the binding powers of these substances on the walls and foundations of forts, has almost the air of a practical joke; but General GILLMORE informs us in an introductory note that the experiments and researches embodied in the work were conducted under the authority of the Engineer Bureau of the War Department, and were completed in the summer of 1861. It will prove a valuable contribution to the engineer and architect, into whose arts the elements under discussion in this work enter for so much. General GILLMORE, unlike the majority of the graduates of our military school, who rest quite content with what they have learned in the text books, is fond of original investigation, and he has a talent for recording the results of his investigations. His report of the reduction of Fort Pulaski, overleaping the narrow limits of a mere official paper, assumed the form of a comprehensive and instructive memoir on the breaching power of rifled ordnance, and takes its place as a valuable piece of military history. The present monograph, though on a more specialized subject, is an important contribution to the branch of practical engineering which it covers. Such a work, embracing all the results of the latest experiments, both in this country and in Europe, was very much needed; and General GILLMORE's detailed and exhaustive treatment completely fills the desideratum.

It is needless in a work of so purely technical a nature as the present to do more than briefly indicate the scope of its contents, as professional men, who alone will be interested in it, will doubtless procure the book itself. General GILLMORE begins with a survey of the geographical and geological distribution of limestones, and stone suitable for hydraulic lime or cement throughout the United States. It need only be remarked that nature has supplied us with these elements in great profusion and endless variety; but the most extensive beds have thus far been discovered in the valleys of the great Appalachian chain of mountains, as they traverse the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Tennessee, and the northern portions of Georgia and Alabama. He then gives the method pursued in testing the mortars which furnish the basis of all tables introduced into the report. These tests are with a view to determine (1) their capacity to resist a transverse strain; (2) their relative hardness; (3) their adhesive properties. Chapter I. is devoted to the celebrated Rosendale cements, so named from the fact that the stone was first discovered in the township of Rosendale, Ulster County, in this State; the different kinds and qualities of this cement are described and analyzed, and the various manufactories of the cement are given in full. Chapter IV. goes into the subject of lime, its characteristics, tests, theory of its induration in the air, classes of hydraulic limes, intermediate limes, natural "pozzuolanas," "trass," "arènes," hydraulic activity and hydraulic energy, artificial "Portland" cement, strength of certain mortars, &c. Chapter V. treats of limestones, kilns, mode of treatment, &c. Chapter VI. of calcareous mortars and "aggregates," the process of making them, by mills and hand, and the mode of application to plastering, stucco, &c. Chapter VII. of "concrete" and "beton," their uses, mode of manufacture in Europe and the United States. Chapter VIII. of the devices of laying stone under water, &c. Chapter IX. of mural efflorescences, their causes and remedies, and the general methods of artificial induration. The volume is issued in Mr. VAN NOSTRAND'S accustomed excellent manner, in an elegant octavo of 333 pages, copiously illustrated.

HINTS TO COMPANY OFFICERS.

It is of the utmost importance that Captains and subalterns should become thoroughly acquainted with the character, disposition, temper, and habits of every non-commissioned officer and private of their respective companies. This knowledge can only be attained by unremitting attention to every detail of duty, and by close observation. The service at large and officers individually will derive great advantages, by the more general adoption towards non-commissioned officers and soldiers of a system of command and treatment which shall be free from the coarse and offensive language too often used, in reproving them for trifling irregularities, or for accidental omissions.

Gross language and offensive terms upon any occasion, are not only unbecoming an officer's station, and his character as a gentleman, but are degrading to the soldier; whereas, it is very desirable that in all ranks of our Army, a proper feeling and high sense of honor should be induced, as the best means for securing the correct discharge of duty. If reproof be necessary, it should be conveyed in such a manner, and in such terms, as will make a lasting impression, without hurting the feelings of the individual and lowering

him in his own estimation. Officers should, not only themselves observe this injunction, but they should require it to be observed by the non-commissioned officers. If acts of intentional neglect and of insubordination should take place, the means of correction and punishment which are authorized by the regulations of the service must be resorted to, and they will be found to have double effect, if not preceded by coarse and offensive language; indeed, it will probably be found that they will become comparatively rare, as the duty will be done more cheerfully and zealously when this injunction is observed.

OUR HARBOR FORTIFICATIONS.

A VISIT to our various harbor fortifications is not a particularly sedative process. A man of common-sense, not to say, military eye, cannot help asking himself, what serious opposition our forts, with their present armament, could present to the passage of a fleet of iron-clad steamers? A false security in the matter of defences, has always been characteristic of our people; how soon are we going to be awakened from it, by the hissing of shot and the bursting of shell? Our relations with France, as well as England, are precarious; and pending the Mexican invasion by the former power, and her unfriendly attitude toward our Government, what possible errand have her ships had, in such unusual numbers, in our harbor, unless to spy out the nakedness of the land? As to England, not less than three iron rams, of greater strength and power than any hitherto built, are now nearly ready for sea, in her ports; it is thought that the laws will not prevent their departure, and how soon may we expect them off Sandy Hook? These are questions that will bear a great deal of pooh, pooh-ing. The fact is, governments which centralize power, and mean to be in fighting trim, are always ready, and always getting ready. But we, who never mean to attack anybody, act as if we never could be attacked, and are never ready, and never getting ready. Our more military Southern States, now in rebellion, have taught us a lesson; but we are as slow as ever to learn it. They were careful, while they had the control of the Government, to get their ports well fortified, well mounted, and manned—as a general thing—by their own people. FLOYD, in his Secretaryship, managed to provide his brother traitors with guns and ammunition, to an extent that, no doubt, largely influenced the time of the outbreak, and its early success. Of course, his example is not for imitation, even if we had the chance; but we might take a hint from it to provide for ourselves out of our own. The present condition of our coast defences, and especially those of our great cities, after two years of war, and in the very face of the peril of European intervention, is in singular contrast with the defensive condition of the Southern ports at the beginning of the war. Suppose the case was reversed, and the rebels had our ships; how long would they be in taking possession of New York and Boston—not to say Philadelphia and Portland? Does it take a military engineer to answer?

A little while ago, there was a prodigious stir one day, between dark and daylight, for fear the *Merrimac* was steaming for New York. The Mayor, they say, was got up in the night; politicians of opposite parties forgot their feuds, and actually hob-nobbed in the City Hall; a steamboat was chartered, and some opulent and patriotic merchants duly lunched and drank champagne on board; General Wool and a few officers of both services were talked to, and sailed to Sandy Hook and all around the harbor; the Chamber of Commerce fulminated; ditto, the Board of Trade; ditto, the Aldermen. The Governor was written to, and his Excellency replied. Somebody said that the Government was going to do something—the *Roonoke*, at any rate, was to be retained for the defence of the harbor, and, in a last contingency, was there not STEVENS' Battery—a tremendous engine, half ready, or a quarter ready—that nobody knew much about? One thing was certain—Mr. STEVENS had money and faith to build it, and it took a good deal of both. Scientific men were called upon for plans—some to obstruct the harbor, some to defend it—and they brought in their plans. An act was even passed by the State Legislature, appropriating the sum of one million dollars, and appointing the Governor, Comptroller and EDWIN D. MORGAN, Commissioners "to purchase cannon, provide submarine batteries, and iron-clad steamers, and take such other measures as may be deemed necessary for the protection of the harbors and frontiers of this State."

What has come of all this, and what is the present state of things? The *Merrimac* got pounded by the little *Monitor*, and drew back to Norfolk; whereupon all things subsided. The Mayor's necessary *re* is no longer disturbed—at least by foreign invasion; politicians fraternize no more, but are at their old loggerheads; merchants and generals no longer sail about in tug-boats for inspection and consultation; the *Roonoke* has been finished, and sent South; and Governor SEYMOUR and Ex-Governor MORGAN have made no disposition of the appropriated million. The state of the defences, meanwhile, is, in round terms, about as follows:—We have a few score of old smooth-bore 12, 30, and 64-pounder guns (very few of the latter) mounted on certain brick

and stone walls, here and there, at Fort Hamilton, and at Lafayette, Ellis', Bedloe's and Governor's Islands—walls to which Fort Sumter, now a pile of ruins, was as a very Gibraltar. We have two magnificent pieces of stone masonry, one at Staten Island and the other at Throg's Neck, capable of mounting in the aggregate some two hundred or more of heavy cannon; neither of which is finished, and both of which have about one gun to five port-holes. It is said, that some activity is now displayed in getting guns mounted upon these extensive and costly works; in Heaven's name, we hope so—it is late enough to be at it. No possible questioning can satisfy an anxious citizen as to whether any supply of ammunition, however inadequate, is stored at these points; but from such information as a visitor's eyes can give, and from the fitness of things generally, there is little ground to hope that there are preparations for much of a siege. A few men are, indeed, employed at Fort Richmond; now and then a sloop or schooner unloads some blocks of granite, or a big gun; a gang is sometimes seen slowly mounting a cannon; a corporal's guard defends the back entrance against a stray patriot or two, changing by in fishing boats; and workmen are actually pulling off the coping from Castle William, and putting on another—it is to be hoped for some benign, though unknown purpose.

What do we need? Not to speak now of new forts, we need an adequate armament of the most approved guns, at every useful fortified point. We need an abundant supply of the necessary ammunition. We need suitable garrisons. We need a few iron-clads, or Monitors, that belong to New York, and are not to leave its waters. We need obstructive apparatus, ready for our channels—and we are informed, we may remark, in passing, that among the plans already in the hands of the proper authorities, there are several which are economical, and efficient. And, most of all, and toward all, we need a vigilant foresight, that knows the price of safety, and how, in time of peace, to prepare for war.

CITIZEN.

SHIPS VERSUS FORTS.

THE last number of Colburn's *United Service Magazine*, in an article on "Shoeburyness and its Experiments," comes to the conclusion that, "as it has been now satisfactorily demonstrated by all the costly experiments at Shoeburyness, that guns can at any time be produced to throw shot and shell that will penetrate any armor that any ship can carry and float, the question is left precisely where it was before the invention of armor-plated ships, and rifled cannon, and that the relative strength of ships and forts is in no way changed with respect to each other." It then proceeds to say:—

"On the contrary, it must now be rather admitted that iron-plated forts, with rifled cannon, shooting with increased facility and accuracy to a longer range than formerly, will be much more formidable, even to the armor-plated ships that can cross the ocean or even the Channel in anything but a dead calm, than the old stone casemated batteries used to be with respect to ordinary men-of-war." * * * * "The question is not," it concludes, "whether forts can take the place of ships, but whether ships can be used instead of forts, for the protection of a particular roadstead, and we consider that the answer is self-evident. In the first place, floating batteries, to be effectual, must be at least as costly as fixed ones, and they cannot be so durable. In the second place, they cannot be so steady, except in a dead calm; and in proportion to the number of guns, an iron-plated ship or floating battery will be even more costly than a fixed iron fort on a sand-bank. In the third place, a fixed fort can be mounted with artillery of such weight and power, worked by machinery, as no ship or floating battery can bear; and a few such guns will be more effective for sinking an enemy's ship than a whole broadside of even eight or ten-inch guns, such as can be used on ship-board. Then, again, the fixed batteries can be entirely open at the back, so that the smoke may escape at once, and the guns on the upper platform can be so placed that, though they can see the enemy, the latter will hardly be able to perceive the gun by which he is hit, except by the momentary flash and puff of smoke from which the shot issues. One effective shot from such a battery may smash in the side of a ship and sink her; but a great many broadsides from a ship will not sensibly damage a well-constructed sea battery.

As for ships versus ships, they will be just where they were. The more ships a nation sends to sea the more will become a prey to the waves or the enemy, if they are not well manned and commanded; and, in a naval war, that nation will prevail in the end which is able to man efficiently the greatest number of ships. This being the case, we are of opinion that England can maintain her superiority at sea, if she wills to do so.

"Let other nations build fleets and use them, so long as they remain at peace with England. If they treat us unjustly or attempt to bully us, as the Northern States of America are now trying to do, it may become a question whether war is not preferable to pretended peace. John Bull is long-suffering, and it takes a good deal to rile him; but if his back is once up, he may become an ugly customer; and we fancy, somehow, that, in case of need, we could turn out a good number of fast iron-clads that would match those of any other nation, Yankee or not."

MAPS OF THE BATTLE-FIELDS OF ANTIETAM AND GETTYSBURG have been published by Captain WM. H. WILCOX, A. D. C. on the staff of the late Major-General REYNOLDS. They are prepared from actual survey, and present the topography of these famous scenes of contest, and the location of the several sections of the two armies, handsomely printed in colored lithograph on fine heavy paper. They bear evidence of great care and faithfulness in execution, and are well worth the price put upon them by Captain WILCOX (fifty cents). They can be obtained by inclosing this amount to the author, whose address is Morrisania, N. Y.

* Practical Treatise on Limes, Hydraulic Cements, and Mortars, containing reports of numerous experiments, conducted in New York City, during the years 1858 to 1861, inclusive. By Q. A. GILLMORE, A. M., Brigadier-General of United States Volunteers, and Major of United States Corps of Engineers. New York: D. VAN NOSTRAND, 1863.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

FIRST SERGEANT.—With regard to the First Sergeant's duty while the "manual" is being executed, whether at dress parade or otherwise, we have the best military authority in the opinion that he should remain in his position, and should come to an "order" when the battalion orders arms, and to a "shoulder," when the battalion shoulders arms, and so remain while the "manual" is being executed.

HOSPITAL.—With regard to the authority of citizen surgeons in hospitals, we should say:—The rules governing hospitals are prescribed by the Army Regulations; or, where they are not sufficient, by the Surgeon-General. It is the duty of all connected with hospitals to comply with these rules. It is not competent for a citizen surgeon to assume either the rights, duties, or prerogatives of either a commissioned or non-commissioned officer. He cannot confine an enlisted man by his own authority; but it is to be presumed that, for the purpose of preserving order in the hospital, the officer commanding the guard will comply with all his reasonable requests to effect that object.

MILES.—The order of the Secretary of War, dated about the 21st of June, 1862, granting \$25 advance pay to recruits, applies to both classes, veteran volunteers and soldiers of the Regular Army. The double cross-belt is preferable to the single one, if the weight of the cartridge-box and bayonet are evenly distributed. White belts are bad—they convert a soldier in a dark uniform into a very perfect target. Some sort of frame is essential to keep the knapsack well up on the back, where it should be carried. The official recognition of the rebels by England and France would not prevent them sailing under false colors.

THE MONITORS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Great is old foggyism, and even in this country of mechanical contrivances, although it cannot prevail, it seems determined to hold up its head, and is not ashamed to cry out that improvement is impossible, and that what was good enough for our fathers must be good enough for us.

"SAILOR's" letter in your last number was a very refreshing illustration of this. I would not have noticed it, did it not appear to represent the opinions of some naval men, who, missing the luxuries of their wooden sides, and failing to produce the results which they know the country expects of them, try to cover up their want of success by meaningless attacks upon the Monitors—attacks which show very little desire to study the capabilities of the vessels which they are ordered to fight, and very little judgment upon the general question of naval warfare, now, for the first time, presented for practical consideration.

When we were informed that the rebels were converting the *Merrimac* at Norfolk into a powerful iron-clad vessel, Mr. Ericsson proposed to construct the *Monitor*, as an experimental vessel for harbor defence, and for the attack of sea-going iron-clads. Unlike most inventors, Mr. Ericsson invariably turns out his mechanical contrivances practically perfect at once. The *Monitor* went to Fortress Monroe, met the *Merrimac*, and defeated her. It is useless for the Confederate commander to say, and "SAILOR" to repeat, that the *Monitor* took refuge in shallow waters to avoid being run down; for she was run against once and not injured; and, if she had been so manoeuvred, why did not the rebel commander run up to Fortress Monroe and repeat on the vessels in that harbor the manoeuvres which on the previous day had proved so successful with the *Cumberland* and *Congress*? When the *Atlanta* steamed out of Savannah, the Monitors showed their complete adaptability to the work for which they were designed by capturing her after five rounds. What more complete proof can be wanted that for all the practical purposes for which they were designed they were eminently successful?

"But," says SAILOR, "the mechanism of their turrets, gun-carriages, port-slides, &c., is too delicate." Then let it be made stronger. In the new Monitors, the base of the turret, which seems the most vulnerable part of it, is being strengthened. From this delicacy of mechanism, "SAILOR" draws the conclusion that the Monitors are among the least reliable portion of our Navy. Would a vessel be more reliable if, in addition to having her guns exposed, she could be sunk or set on fire by shells? Has "SAILOR" forgot the case of the *Cumberland* and *Congress*? But they are unhealthy. Then that too must be remedied, and, therefore, in the new vessels now constructing, to obviate the chief evil—the closeness of the atmosphere, "the fresh air which is thrown into their quarters for ventilation has been multiplied several times." But they do not carry enough artillery. No iron-clad does or can. You cannot carry armor and guns both. The more you carry of the one, the less you can of the other. What availed the superior nature and the superior weight of metal of the *Congress* and *Cumberland*, which proved inferior to the smallest of the Monitors. But they will not take Charleston. Would a fleet of wooden vessels? Have they any peculiar charm by which the entanglement of their screw in ropes, &c., affects them less than iron-clads? Are they less liable to be blown up by torpedoes, or more able to run over a row of piles? The fact is, the obstruction question must be treated in a common sense way. Where there are obstructions in a harbor, a civil engineer removes them by sending down a diving-bell, working on them, and blowing them up. This is the only way that they can be removed, and there are plenty of engineers in New York who would undertake to modify the machinery now in use as to effect this under fire. Until something of this kind is done, the Navy cannot take Charleston, and abusing the Monitors will do no good. Will "SAILOR" propose something definite to take their place?

NEW YORK, SEPT. 23, 1863.

NOVELTY.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—A very able article in your issue of September 12th, contained an account of the Artillery in use at the present time in this country. We are now contending in the field with an Artillery organized on principles almost identical with our own. Were we at war with England or France we should not find this to be the case.

Our Field Artillery consists of two classes of rifled guns, one of 3-inch calibre and one of 2-9 inch. These guns being confessedly weak for close combat, we use a proportion

of from one-third to one-half light 12-pounders. The French have a rifled bronze gun, 3-4 inch calibre,* nearly identical in its dimensions with the Dahlgren boat howitzer. They have almost, if not entirely, abandoned their light 12-pounders, which are undoubtedly the perfection of a smooth-bore field artillery. They have certainly not done this without due consideration, and a little examination of the effect of calibre upon field guns, will both show the reasons which have led to this step, and induce us seriously to consider whether it should not be followed.

Great range and accuracy in rifled guns are obtained by long narrow bolts, such as the WHITWORTH, which for a 10-pounder gun has only a 2-inch bore. The disadvantages of such bolts are that, to keep them point foremost, they require an unusually rapid rotation, and consequently strain the gun very much, and also, chiefly, that they have no interior capacity.

The effective destructive value of a field gun, depends in unequal proportions upon the capacity of its hollow projectiles and its accuracy. At short ranges, as when a battery is charged, it depends entirely upon the former; at very long ranges, chiefly upon the latter; at moderate and effective ranges, upon both. The following table shows the advantage gained in interior capacity, and, consequently in shell, case and canister power by small increases of calibre. The shells are supposed to have a wall of three-eighths of an inch; this calculation is favorable to the small calibres, as the WHITWORTH gun, with its rapid rotation (1 turn in 20 inches), would require, at least, a half inch wall to its shell:—

Name of Gun.	Whitworth.	Parrott.	Ordance.	French.	Proposed.
Calibre.	2.0	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.5 inch.
Interior capacity of base.	1.23	.63	4.00	5.30	6.38 "

The object to be determined is, how far the calibre can be increased without injuriously diminishing its accuracy at practically effective range. The chief advantage to be gained would be the substitution of one gun, a rifled 3-5 inch gun, and three sorts of ammunition for two or three guns, and seven or ten descriptions of ammunition. One disadvantage of the light 12-pounder is its weight; it weighs 1,200 lbs., while all the above mentioned rifled guns are slightly under 800 lbs. This advantage in bad roads, manoeuvring on heavy ground, accompanying cavalry and extricating the battery, when horses and men have suffered severely, cannot be exaggerated. The disadvantage of the light gun is its strain upon the carriage, but this can be obviated in the construction of the carriage.

I call attention to this point, because I am very desirous that we should not lose sight of the requirements of the service, in the possible contingency of a European war.

ARTILLERIST.

THE CAMP DENNISON HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Probably one of the finest regulated Military Hospitals in the United States is that at Camp Dennison, Ohio, located on the Little Miami Railroad, about 16 miles north of the city of Cincinnati. The camp was located in May, 1861, by General Geo. B. McCLELLAN and the Hon. Wm. DENNISON, late Governor of Ohio, and named after the latter gentleman. At the breaking out of the war, the Hospital proper consisted of only one building, a two-story frame, previously used as a barn and stable, and which, having been improved, still forms part and parcel of the Hospital buildings. The ground upon which the present camp and Hospital is situated, is a plain of about 800 acres, surrounded on three sides by an amphitheatre of beautifully wooded hills, and on the fourth by the Little Miami River, which affords ample resources for bathing, fishing, &c. Over two years have passed away, and the single hospital building and its few accompanying barracks have magnified into a large and beautiful camp, with a hospital which, in its accommodations and management, cannot be surpassed in the United States.

The present hospital is five-sixths of a mile in extent, comprising seventy-three buildings with grounds occupying 200 acres. These buildings are of the dimensions of 25 by 120 feet, neatly painted white, and decorated inside with paintings, engravings, wreaths of natural and artificial flowers, appropriate mottoes, and occasionally a group of statuary, as the taste of the soldier may dictate. From 20 to 40 beds occupy each ward, and all are kept scrupulously neat and in perfect order. In every fifth ward is a library of miscellaneous books, pamphlets, and papers, well selected and adapted to the different tastes of the various readers. Every fifth building has in its rear a building 25 by 80 feet, which is used as a kitchen, and also for the nurses and hospital stewards. In the rear of the whole line of wards, are 50 acres of ground used for gardening purposes. This ground is worked by the convalescents, who labor a few hours each day, early in the morning and late in the evening. The vegetables raised are of an excellent quality. Back of this garden are the residences of the Medical Officer of the Post and his assistants, besides those of the officers in command of the camp. The office of the Post Surgeon is midway between the line of buildings, and on either side of it, about

*The following particulars in regard to the French rifled guns may not be uninteresting. The French field and siege guns are made of brass, with six grooves .63 inches wide by .2 inches deep. The projectile has 12 projections called buttons, 6 at the shoulder and 6 at the base; two, one at the shoulder and one at the base, following each groove. It is muzzle loading:—

	Mountain.	Field.	Siege.
Calibre.	3.4 inches.	3.4 inches.	4.76 inches.
Length of bore.	31.59 "	55.12 "	71.46 "
Length in calibres.	9.53 "	16.57 "	20.25 "
Total length.	37.53 "	63 "	78.62 "
Weight.	221 lbs.	728 lbs.	1,368 lbs.
Preponderance.	33 "	97 "	176 "
Diameter of projectile.	3.33 inches.	3.33 inches.	4.69 inches.
Weight of shell empty.	8.16 lbs.	8.16 lbs.	"
Weight of shell full.	8.82 "	8.82 "	25.8 lbs.
Charge.	1.21 "	1.21 "	2.65 "
Point blank range.	547 yards.	547 yards.	517 yards.
Extreme range.	4,374 "	"	6,242 "

Horizontal distance, during which the projectile is within 9 feet of the ground, i. e., is effective against cavalry:—

Range.	328	547	820	1,094	1,640	2,187	2,734	3,281 yards.
Rifled field gun.	171	194	61	43	23	14	9	6 "
Smooth-bore cannon.	28	130	61	34	12	5	2	1 "

This table shows that the trajectory of the smooth-bore is flatter than that of the rifled gun up to 820 yards, but becomes rapidly very much steeper at longer ranges. The initial velocity of the rifled gun is 1,213 feet per second, and that of the 12-pounder NAPOLEON 1,476 feet per second; but at 656 yards the velocity of the rifled gun is already greater than that of the smooth-bore.

EDITOR.

half way down the line, are the Medical Dispensaries. On the south line of buildings, a new chapel for religious purposes, 25 by 120 feet, has just been erected. It is plain and neat in appearance, has comfortable seats, a nice pulpit, and an excellent melodeon. The chapel will seat about 250 people. The Post Chaplain is the Rev. M. CALLENDER, of the Methodist persuasion. He is very faithful in the discharge of his duties, and popular among the soldiers.

The number of wards in Camp Dennison Hospital is 77, containing 2,200 beds, and the number of convalescents ascertained to be about 2,100. From these are taken a corps of medical attendants, consisting of 74 of the Invalid Corps, 35 contract men acting as nurses, and 20 females, who are also employed as nurses, as well as in the laundry. The wards are divided into divisions, each division having five wards and 160 beds under charge of an assistant Surgeon. In the rear of every fifth ward is a dining-room, 25 by 80 feet, which is furnished with tables and benches. The table furniture is of the best kind, and the food furnished by the Commissary of the most excellent quality. A fine reservoir filled with water from the river, pumped up upon a high hill overlooking the camp, and filtered through a stratum of gravel, supplies the hospital and camp through metallic pipes. A number of hydrants and fire-plugs are scattered through the wards, with sufficient hose for use in case of fire. Many of the old wards have beautiful flower gardens in front, laid out in various devices, some of which are very beautiful, and evince much taste. The porches are covered with running vines, which make a pleasant and agreeable shade. As you approach the front of the hospital grounds from the railroad, you pass a beautiful fountain; and a miniature fortification, with bastions complete and mounted with quaker guns, suddenly meets your gaze. A fine row of shade trees, which are thriving well, has been planted in front of the buildings, and roads and paths have been so constructed as not to disturb the beautiful green plateau in front. Besides the buildings mentioned, are two Ordnance rooms, where the soldier's gun and baggage are checked and labelled when he enters, and delivered to him when he is discharged. There are many minor improvements, which time and space forbid me to notice; but the whole of these arrangements for the comfort of the sick and wounded soldier have been admirably planned and carried out by Major CLOAK, U. S. V., the Surgeon in charge, who has devoted, and is devoting his whole time and energies to the improvement of the Hospital; and who, with his assistant Surgeons, deserves not only great praise from the Government, but from the soldier and the civilian.

The following are the officers connected with the hospital:—

Post Surgeon—Major BURKETT CLOAK; Assistant Surgeon—Captain GEO. S. CARTRIGHT; Acting Assistant Surgeons—J. B. CLINE, W. P. CHAPMAN, J. W. COOK, A. CHENEY, J. N. VAN METEER, C. D. PALMER, A. BUCKINGHAM, D. E. WADE, CHAS. KEARNS, W. C. COLE, W. A. JOHNSON, B. CLOAK, all of U. S. V.

Camp Dennison proper, which is opposite the hospital grounds, has accommodations for a brigade, but at present there are only about 500 men in camp. General BRAYMAN, of the 65th Illinois Volunteers, commands the Camp, which will be used as a draft rendezvous in a few days, and a portion of it will probably be used as a cavalry camp in a short time. Both camp and hospital grounds are very healthy, and but very few cases of local sickness are known.

R.

THE STAFF AND THE CHIEF OF STAFF.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I am satisfied that foremost amongst the causes of our ill-successes in the field is the lack of a well-organized General's Staff, and of a thoroughly capable Chief-of-Staff. KEPLER or ERICSSON, with all their genius, could not have done what they did, if they had violated the absolute laws and rules of mathematics and mechanics. Warfare is as well a science as an inspiration, and has absolute, paramount scientific laws and rules. Next to the special capacity, consisting rather in this inspiration than in anything else, which is needed in the General, comes the science and skill in detail which a competent Staff gives an army. Often the high capacity of the Staff and of its Chief of itself secures victory, when the commander has only indomitable courage. Such was the case with BLUCHER and GNEISENAU. The failures of McCLELLAN, HALLECK, BURNSIDE, and HOOKER are eminently results of the inadequacy and inefficiency of their respective Staffs. NAPOLEON's failures in 1815 at Ligny, Quatre Bras, and Waterloo, are to be attributed in great part to the inefficiency of SOULT; who, though an eminent captain, was inadequate to special duties that devolve upon a Chief-of-Staff. Witness SOULT at Waterloo.

The rebels have done better than we in this matter. They have kept their commanding officers and their staffs long enough to enable them to learn skill in the performance of their duties. For two years LEE has been handling large masses of men, and has by experience learned how to do his work well. We have not kept our leaders long enough to give them this necessary experience. LEE has had the same men around him for two years, and his Staff as well as he have acquired needed knowledge of their duties.

But we are beginners, and are groping our way. Only, don't let us fail to use light when we chance to get it.

WASHINGTON, 1863.

G.

INFORMATION WANTED.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Yesterday morning we heard that the great Texan expedition, after losing two out of the four gunboats assigned to it, had put back to New Orleans; to-day we receive the melancholy intelligence that ROSECRANS, after two days hard fighting, has been driven back by BRAGO, reinforced by JOE JOHNSTON, from Mobile, and LONGSTREET, from Northern Virginia; and that there is strong probability that those movements of his Army and that of General BURNSIDE, which we were led to believe to be so masterly, will, when completed, resemble that attributed by history to a certain king of France, who, with all his men, marched up the hill, and then marched down again.

Being of an inquisitive turn of mind, I should like to ask you for some military explanations of points which my un-instructed intellect finds it difficult to understand. I know,

of course, that, in my complete ignorance of military affairs, I must be wrong in supposing that the loyal gentleman who commands our armies, and who once wrote a work on military science, can have made any errors in his military combinations, and I should like you to enlighten me and your non-military readers, by answering the following questions:—

1. If LEE was not strong enough to win the battle of Gettysburg, and when MEADE had been reinforced by the Harper's Ferry garrison, &c., (about 10,000 men) was not able to prevent him occupying Warrenton and Culpepper, why is he able, in front of MEADE, to weaken his army?

2. While LEE and MEADE are on the Rapidan, what is the special use of the garrisons of the forts of Washington, North of the Potomac, and why could they not be sent to reinforce MEADE?

3. Why could not MEADE, reinforced, if necessary, by every man that could be scraped together, within railroad distance of Washington, attack LEE, now that LONGSTREET is away?

4. What great harm could have resulted, if the Sabine Pass expedition had been deferred until the success of ROSECRANS was assured? and would not the presence with him of its six divisions (two under General FRANKLIN, three under General WASHBURN, one under General HEERON) have assured that success?

5. Which would have been most likely to have produced the effect of a recognition of the South by France; to have left Texas *in statu quo* until the possession of Atlanta had quartered the rebel States, already divided by the capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, or, to have tried to do two things at once, and to fail in both?

6. If the three Texan columns (that by sea, that by Brashear City and that by Alexandria) are not able each to take care of themselves, why do they move by such independent and distant routes? If they are, why would not one of them have been sufficient, and the other troops have been directed where most needed?

7. Is there any rule of international law against landing on any part of an enemy's coast not occupied by his batteries?

8. Is it contrary to the constitution, or would it lead to a centralization of power injurious to the liberties of the country, if the army were to avail themselves of the knowledge of the coast obtained by blockading vessels; or, when they require such vessels as signals by which to rendezvous by night, is it contrary to professional etiquette to let them know?

I should like, if possible, to think that at least the amount of ability which is brought to bear by every merchant upon his private affairs, was at the disposal of and used by our military authorities. Perhaps your answers to the above questions may enable me to do so. ANTI-JOMINI.

New York, Sept. 21, 1863.

[We advise our over-hasty correspondent to await the final results of the military operations he criticizes before forming decided opinions or censuring any body. Perhaps if he overlooked the whole situation, he might find less cause for complaint, than he now supposes. We elsewhere give the movement of Gen. Rosecrans a careful review.—EDITOR.]

"THE HOME."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—When the advent of the steamer bearing the above euphonious and seductive name was announced in the New York dailies, the "martyrs" in the iron-clads here gave full rein to their imaginations, and pictured something substantial in the way of alleviation and temporary relief from the many discomforts and ills of their situation. But, alas for the hope! Like many other human expectations, when the *Home* arrived here, she was found entirely unfit for the service proposed; and the excellent intention of the Navy Department was by no means carried out. She was immediately surveyed, condemned *in toto*, and sent to Port Royal, where she now lies for repairs sufficient to enable her to return to New York. It was a sore disappointment to the worn-out occupants of the damp, dark quarters of the Monitors, but they preferred to remain where they were than go on board of her. She had no accommodation for officers, beyond her own complement, and "guests" on board the *Home* would have had to patronize the floor of the ward room, if they were sufficiently attracted by her name to remain on board over night. The same was the case with the men—her own crew needed all the space on her berth decks. But worst of all, she was without any proper outfit where-with to entertain and comfort the men, who are so cheerfully enduring every discomfort and trial incident to Monitors, and constantly exposed to the ocean swell, which keeps our decks wet all the time, and dismantled to "battle trim" week after week. IRON-CLAD.

Somebody is to blame—who is it?
CHARLESTON BAR, Sept. 12.

ARTILLERY IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

No. III.

SEA-COAST ARTILLERY.

At the commencement of the Rebellion there was not, in the military service of the United States, a single rifled sea-coast gun, with the exception of two or three experimental pieces, whose merits and efficiency were then undetermined. The system of sea-coast artillery at that time in use, comprised the following, viz.: 18, 24 and 32-pounder guns, and 8 and 10-inch columbiads and sea-coast howitzers, together with 10 and 13-inch mortars for vertical fire, and 24-pounder howitzers for flank defence.

The guns were designated for solid-shot firing; the columbiads and sea-coast howitzers for direct shell firing; canister and grape were provided for all. The carriages, except a few for casemate guns, and the cheeks of all sea-coast mortars, were of wood.

The system of sea-coast artillery of the present day, as changed during the winter of 1861-2, by a Board of Engineers, Ordnance and Artillery officers, dispenses with all

guns of smaller calibre than the 8-inch columbiad for fronts of fortifications looking upon channel-ways, retaining a few of the smaller calibre only for the land fronts, or for flank defence. The 8-inch columbiad would also have been dispensed with but for the inconvenience of using hot-shot from guns of larger calibre.

The guns and mortars, as at present adopted for the sea-coast service of the United States, with their respective weights, service charges, and weight of solid shot or shell, are as follows, viz.:—

Description of Gun.	Weight.	Service charge.	Weight of solid shot, (round No.)	Weight of solid shot, (round No.)
Smooth Bore.	Inch.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
8	5	9-240	10	65
10	10	15-400	18	128
12	13	28-000	30	294
15	15	49-000	50	430
Part. Rifle.				
6.4 (100-pdr.)	8	9-600	10	100
8 (200-pdr.)	16	16-000	18	150
10 (300-pdr.)	25	25-000	25	250
Mort.				
10	13	9-500	10	100
13	17	17-000	20	200

An experimental gun of 20-inch diameter of bore, 116,000 lbs. weight, and throwing a solid shot of 1,000 lbs., with a charge of powder of 100 lbs., is now being cast at Mr. Charles Knapp's Fort Pitt Foundry at Pittsburgh. It is believed that it will not be long before we shall see, in our service, guns of 30-inch diameter of bore.

All of the above-named smooth-bore guns and the mortars are cast by the invaluable method of "hollow casting," invented and perfected by Major Rodman of the U. S. Ordnance Corps. In recognition of the great value of this improved method of casting heavy guns, it has been officially determined to give the designation of *Rodman's* to columbiads and all other guns and mortars cast by this method. It is understood that PARROT is also now making arrangements to cast his 8 and 10-inch guns in the same way. In fact, RODMAN's is the only method of casting which produces safe and durable guns of the great size demanded by the exigencies of the present day.

All siege and sea-coast guns, and all sea-coast mortars, are now made without any "preponderance;" much greater facility in their service is thus ensured.

Iron is now substituted for wood in the construction of carriages (barbette as well as casemate) for all sea-coast guns and mortars. The old wooden carriages are now being replaced by the new iron ones, as rapidly as their fabrication and other circumstances will permit.

The original idea of the present iron carriage for the United States service, and the design and manufacture of the first one that was introduced, is due to Captain BENTON of the U. S. Ordnance Corps. Practice and experience have suggested not a few modifications. For the elaboration of these, and their practical adaptation, credit is chiefly due to Majors DYER and RODMAN, of the U. S. Ordnance Corps. The latter-named officer also invented and perfected the present admirable carriage for sea-coast mortars, and the improved method of mounting them. The principal advantages of iron carriages are durability, compactness and facility of transportation and service. Those for guns are no more expensive in their first cost than wooden ones; while those for mortars have the additional advantage of being at all times cheaper.

The number and variety of sea-coast gun-carriages is at present necessarily large. For the 8-inch and 42-pounders there is essentially the same carriage. The 10-inch, 13-inch, 15-inch and 20-inch (smooth-bore) and the guns of PARROT's system require special carriages for each calibre. These are also divided into casemate and barbette carriages, and the latter again sub-divided into "front-pintle" and "centre-pintle" carriages. Front-pintle carriages are now deemed to answer better all the conditions of excellence: and it is probable that hereafter the Engineer and Ordnance Departments will arrange for none other.

Experiments have been for some time in progress to ascertain the practicability of making serviceable rifle guns of the old pattern sea-coast 32 and 42-pounder guns, by strengthening them about the seat of the charge with a wrought-iron reinforce, after the plan of PARROT. It is believed that these experiments will result successfully.

Experiments are also now being made which, it is believed, will justify the use of much heavier charges in smooth-bore sea-coast guns than those which have hitherto been deemed as large as safety would permit. The higher initial velocity thus obtained will give increased efficiency to this indispensable class of guns.

While rifled guns give increased range, accuracy and penetration, the effect of their relatively smaller projectiles upon iron-clad war vessels, is not so destructive as the smashing shock of the large spherical projectiles of the 13, 15 and 20-inch smooth-bores. Any one of these latter, well planted (as was most satisfactorily illustrated in the action of the *Wechusen* and *Atlanta*), places the unfortunate victim quite beyond the remedies of plugs, ship's carpenters and pumps.

The struggle for superiority between sea-coast and naval artillery is still going on, as it has for many years past; and, though the relative efficiency of both has been tolerably

well preserved, in spite of the temporary advantages to the latter afforded by armored or iron-clad vessels, the question of calibres, smooth-bores, rifles, variety of projectiles and projecting charges, must be considered as still undetermined. The invaluable opportunities now offered will doubtless suggest modifications of existing systems, which will necessarily be adopted as the experience of active service proves their value. B.

FORTIFICATION—HARBOR DEFENCES.

In a previous article, the following points were established:—That harbors should be defended by obstructions; that obstructions can readily be made in shallow waters, but that, as yet, no mode of obstructing deep and rapid channels had been successful; that such obstructions should be defended by forts at the shortest ranges, mounting the heaviest possible artillery, constructed of earth where practicable, of iron where earth is not available; that such forts not being limited by the conditions imposed upon vessels, could carry a weight of armor and a weight and quantity of artillery which it would be impracticable to place afloat; and that stationary defences should be the basis, and floating the auxiliary means of harbor defence.

Torpedoes, a term including all means of producing subaqueous explosions, have been much used in the defence of harbors and rivers by the rebels, and with very varying success. In the Mississippi a vessel was completely destroyed by one. In the bombardment of Fort McAllister, on the Ogeechee River, a hole was blown in the bottom of one of the Monitors, which necessitated her being run aground, when the hole was stopped sufficiently to enable her to be taken round to Port Royal and repaired. If this had happened in Charleston harbor the vessel would have been lost. In the James River, a torpedo exploding under the bow of a gunboat, threw up a column of water which washed two men overboard, but did no harm to the boat. The torpedoes, except in the two cases mentioned above, have rarely produced any greater effect than that in the James River. The reason appears to be that they are usually ignited by percussion, that the percussion arrangements are not instantaneous in their action, and that the small interval of time which elapses between the striking of the torpedo by the vessel and the explosion, is sufficient to allow the former to rebound and interpose a cushion of water, by which the effect of the torpedo is distributed over a large portion of the side of the vessel, and employed in lifting the vessel instead of locally in piercing a hole in it. The best remedy would be to use very large charges, or a more powerful explosive agent, such as gun-cotton. It is not difficult, however, to devise a means of entering a harbor known to be so protected. No torpedo can be constructed capable of inflicting the smallest injury on a vessel at 50 feet. A charge of 10 lbs. of gun-cotton would explode a percussion torpedo, or break the wires of one to be exploded from the shore within a radius of 10 feet. By exploding at the end of a 50-foot spar, rigged 12 feet under water—10 lb. charges at 20 feet intervals, the passage of a vessel might be safely ensured.

In the obstruction of deep channels with rapid currents the difficulties to be encountered are—the great strength required to resist the shock of a vessel and the force of the current; the necessity of supporting the chains or other obstacles drawn across the channel; of constructing such supports so that they cannot be injured by shot; and of so arranging them as to leave a practicable channel, except at the moment of actual attack. They should be so constructed as not to be readily destroyed by explosion.

In defending channels that are well obstructed, there are certain leading principles which it is necessary to observe in the placing of the defences. If the coast affords many positions for batteries, the effect of the attacking fire is diminished without sacrificing the fire of the batteries by giving them a great extension. At long ranges, if the batteries be well traversed, and the parapets made sufficiently thick, with long, flat, exterior slopes, plain earth batteries are much superior to ships, and the nearer they are to the water the more effective. If, however, the vessels can approach within close range, the batteries absolutely require either to be 25 to 50 feet above the level of the ship, or to be roofed in. For permanent batteries, the best is the HAXO casemate, which is simply a brick arch turned over the gun, covered with 9 or 12 feet of earth on top, and 18 to 24 feet in front, except where the embrasure or opening for the gun is made. The crown of the arch just over the gun requires to be covered with iron. In temporary batteries wooden blindages, as they are called, are used; and in them also, the exposed part may be covered with railroad iron.

In the forms of such earth batteries the various systems of fortification should be entirely disregarded. A given amount of fire is required in a specific direction. To this all other considerations of form should be subordinate, and the arrangements for defence against assaults should be separate and independent. All modes of breaking the parapet to procure flank defence in the ditch of a field work, are not only very imperfect in the means they afford of defending

the ditch, but they injure the work by compelling it to assume a shape which can rarely be the best suited for its aggressive purposes. There is probably no more profound humbug in military science than the numerous bastioned systems which have called forth so much ingenuity, and are still taught with so little advantage. The principles of defence long ago laid down by MORTALEMBERT are peculiarly applicable to the great development of artillery, which is the chief scientific military feature of our age. His special constructions are of course obsolete.

Many forms have been proposed for the construction of iron forts—most of them are adaptations of the turret principle, applied to a very large number of guns; this principle is faulty. The object of the rotation of the ERICSSON turret or the COLES' shield is to enable guns in one side of the shield to be trained in any direction. This is not necessary in harbor defence. The specific channels through which vessels of a given draught of water can approach are known. The fort can therefore be constructed so as to bring upon all these channels at the same time the proportion of its guns which their relative importance warrants. The circular form is the worst form for a fort, because the fire from it is scattered. A polygonal form, if a certain relation be established between the salient angle and the opening of the embrasure, not only is superior in fire to the corresponding circular fort in front of the sides, but also beyond a range dependent on this relation, in front of the angle also. Iron forts should be polygonal, with three tiers of guns. In many cases they might be made completely open in rear. It is not necessary that the whole construction should be of iron—only the faces exposed to fire require protection.

The question of the use of fortifications to defend the landside of principal towns is a very important one.

Its leading considerations are; the extent which the works must occupy to cover the city against bombardment—the men and material necessary to occupy such works—the extent to which the place can be invested, or its necessary supplies intercepted.

The position and defences of Washington afford a good opportunity of illustrating these principles. To cover the city from bombardment, it has been considered necessary to occupy a series of hills south of the Potomac, from below Alexandria to above Chain Bridge—and then to surround the city with a chain of forts situated on a circle of about six miles radius. The armament of those works is enormous; the garrisons added to the Army in the Field would form two good divisions, and yet such garrisons are totally inadequate to its defence, which could only be successfully prosecuted by an army which had fallen back behind it—and then the garrison of all but the attacked fort, increased to a siege footing, would be useless at the real point of attack. On the south of the Potomac, such positions as could be used by a battery for the bombardment of the city, must be occupied or commanded, and the debouches of the bridges held. The dépôt of supplies at Alexandria requires defence. It is difficult, however, to see the object of the defences north of the Potomac—Washington depends for its food upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. By threatening that communication, the Army defending Washington can be compelled to fight without the protection of the forts, or the assistance of the garrisons, which it has been obliged to leave behind for their protection. Both of the rebel campaigns in Maryland illustrate this—and in each, if beaten, our Army would, in order to maintain its connection with the North, have had to retire, not upon Washington, but upon Baltimore, where the fortifications, garrisons, and armaments of the north of Washington should be placed.

This example will illustrate the above principles, and show how each individual case should be argued.

Convenient landing places near harbors, or large cities, should invariably be held by a small, well-armed work, secure against assault: it serves to delay a landing sufficiently to permit of a concentration to oppose it.

GUN-COTTON AND GUNPOWDER.

The British Association in 1862 appointed a committee to investigate and report upon the qualities of gun-cotton. They made their report at the annual meeting for this year, and a very animated discussion followed, in which Captain MAURY, of the so-called Confederate States Navy, took part. As the subject cannot fail to be interesting to our scientific and military readers, we give an abstract of the facts adduced.

Autrian gun-cotton is the best; it does not become ignited under 277° Fahrenheit; a gun is less injured by repeated discharges of gun-cotton from it than of gunpowder; it is not injured by damp; no smoke arises from the explosion; there is no residuum left in the gun.

The mechanical section of the committee "found it difficult to believe that greater mechanical effect could be produced by gases generated from gun-cotton than by gases generated from gunpowder . . . and it was only after long and careful examination that they were able to understand and reconcile themselves to this fact." In the discussion which followed, Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL, the builder of the *Great Eastern*, attributed this increased power to the conversion of the water in the gun-cotton into steam, and the coolness of the gun on discharge to the absorption of the heat in this process. He stated that Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG

had "argued that it was mathematically impossible that the gases of gun-cotton could produce half the power of gunpowder, and yet they did." Captain MAURY pointed out the great advantage of gun-cotton in the defense of harbors, on account of its not being injured by water and its great explosive power: he instanced the case of a vessel destroyed by an explosion at eighteen feet distance.

The following facts show the relative force of gunpowder and gun-cotton: "A bag of gunpowder nailed on the gates of a city will blow them open. A bag of gun-cotton exploded in the same way produces no effect." . . . "Against the palisades of a fortification a small square box containing twenty-five pounds of gun-cotton, simply flung down close to it will open a passage for troops. In actual experience on palisades one foot in diameter and eight feet high, piled in the ground, backed by a second row eight inches diameter, a box of twenty-five pounds cut a clean opening nine feet wide. To this three times the weight of gunpowder produced no effect whatever, except to blacken the piles. A strong bridge of oak, 22 inches square, 24 feet span, was shattered to atoms by a small box containing 25 lbs. gun-cotton laid on its centre. The bridge was not broken—it was shattered. Two tiers of piles were placed in water 13 feet deep, 10 inches wide, with stones between them, and a barrel of one hundred pounds of gun-cotton, placed three feet from the face, and eight feet under water, made a clean sweep through a radius of fifteen feet, and raised the water two hundred feet. In Venice, a barrel of 400 lbs of gun-cotton, placed near a sloop in 10 feet water, at 18 feet distance, threw it into atoms to a height of 400 feet."

100 pounds of gun-cotton gives 955 cubic feet of gas, and occupies four cubic feet. At the temperature of boiling water it produces 1715 feet of gas, and exerts a pressure of 429 atmospheres.

100 pounds of gunpowder gives 308 cubic feet of gas, and occupies 1,981 cubic feet. At the temperature of boiling water it produces 421 cubic feet of gas, and exerts a pressure of 429 atmospheres.

Gunpowder has 68 per cent. of solid matter, which is not only useless, but absorbs power, and only 32 per cent. effective gas.

Gun-cotton can be exploded instantaneously. In this form it is inapplicable to cannon. "Colonel LENK has discovered the means of giving cotton any velocity of explosion that is required, by merely the mechanical arrangements under which it is used. In his hands, it has any speed of explosion, from one foot per second to forty feet per second, which is the velocity of gunpowder, or to one foot in one-thousandth part of a second or to instantaneity. The instantaneous explosion of a large quantity of gun-cotton is made use of where it is required to produce destructive effects on the surrounding material." To do this requires absolute perfection of closeness in the chamber containing the gun-cotton. "The slow combustion is made use of when it is required to produce manageable power as in the case of gunnery." To do this it must be "distributed and opened out mechanically, so as to occupy a large space." . . . "Colonel LENK has found by actual experiments that the proportion of 11 pounds of gun-cotton, occupying one cubic foot of space, produces a greater force than gunpowder, and a force of the nature required for ordinary artillery." . . . "Practically, gun-cotton is most effective in guns when used as a quarter to a third weight of powder, and employing a space one and one tenth of the length of the powder cartridge." . . . "The cartridge is formed of a mechanical arrangement of spun cords, and the distribution of these, the place and manner of ignition, the force and proportion of the cartridge, all affect the time of complete ignition."

THE MORTALITY AFTER AMPUTATION.

A TRANSLATION of the *Traité de Chirurgie d'Armée*, of M. L. LEGOUÉST, published in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, contains the following paragraphs relating to the mortality after amputation:—

"The general mortality after amputation has been very variable under different circumstances, and according to the returns furnished by different surgeons: Boucher estimates that two-thirds of those amputated succumb; Faure assures us that after the battle of Fontenoy (1745), 300 amputations gave only 30 or 40 successful results; Bilguer reduces down to one or two the successful cases of amputation performed during the seven years' war (1756). Larrey, recalling all his recollections, after thirty years of war, thought he had saved three-fourths of his amputated. A. Blandin, Surgeon of the Republic, says, that with careful after-treatment we may hope to save three-fifths of those operated on. These are estimates without figures and without rule. We shall find in the following table, data, which, without being rigorously exact, are yet more certain, by reason of the very considerable numbers on which they are based:

	NO. OPERATED ON.	DEATHS.	PERCENTAGE.
Naval battle, Brest (1794).....	60	2	3.3
Battle of Newbourg (1794).....	106	8	7.5
Naval battle, Aboukir (1798).....	30	0	0
Ditto in French army.....	14	3	21.4
Campaign of New Orleans.....	52	12	23.1
Battle of Toulouse.....	99	32	32.3
Battle of Waterloo.....	372	191	51.4
Naval battle, Navarino.....	58	14	24.1
Paris, Gros Caillon (1829).....	17	9	53
Paris, Hôtel Dieu (1830).....	24	17	70.7
Paris, Roux (1830).....	14	7	50
Paris, Saint Louis (1832).....	15	11	73.4
Siege of Antwerp (1833).....	64	14	21.9
Spain (1836-37).....	77	36	46.8
Expedition of Constantine (1837).....	23	17	73.9
Paris (1848).....	120	56	46.6
Paris (1848).....	14	9	64.1
Danish Army (1848-50).....	243	96	39.5
Crimean war (English Army).....	998	273	27.4
Crimean war (French Army).....	4,466	3,151	70.2
Capital operations only.....			
Totals.....	6,797	3,916	57.63

The 6,797 operations brought together in this table, give a mean of 57.63 deaths per hundred.

Enormous differences exist between the ratios of mortality taken singly: it is during the expedition of Constantine that the mortality was the largest—73.9 per 100. Then come successively, that of St. Louis, in 1832, 73.4 per cent; Hôtel Dieu, 1830, 70.7 per cent; French army in the

Crimea, 70.2 per cent; Val de Grace, 1848, 64.1 per cent; Gros Caillon, 1830, 53 per cent; Waterloo, 51.4 per cent, and Paris, in 1830, according to Roux, 50 per cent.

The unfortunate circumstances in which the wounded were placed during the disastrous expedition of Constantine, during the long war of the Crimea, after the fatigue of a battle of giants like Waterloo, in the crowded wards of St. Louis and the Hôtel Dieu; and also the painful moral position of both military and citizen wounded, victims of the street combats of a revolution, appear to us sufficient to explain this great mortality.

The small mortality after operation in certain battles, as Aboukir, English army, 0 per cent; naval battle of Brest, 3.3 per cent; Newbourg, 7.5 per cent; Aboukir, French Army, 21.4 per cent; Antwerp, 21.9 per cent; New Orleans, 23.1 per cent; and Navarino, 24.1 per cent, appears more difficult to understand.

It is rather remarkable that operations performed after naval combats, have given, generally, less mortality than others; it may be attributed, perhaps, to the distribution of the wounded among a large number of vessels; to the robust and seasoned constitution of sailors; to the absence of any derangement of their habits; the ship being their habitation, and becoming their hospital after having been in the field of battle. We must observe, also, that Newbourg, New Orleans and the Siege of Antwerp, which gave the smallest mortality after operations, were short and successful campaigns, during which the troops had not time to become fatigued, and were surrounded with care and resources innumerable. It is well to know that at the beginning of a campaign, the surgery is generally pretty successful; but, in proportion as the war is prolonged, it must be practiced upon men in worse conditions, and can count upon less and less numerous successful cases.

This is the great cause of the sad mortality of our operations in the Crimean campaign, amounting to 70.2 per cent; and to this cause are to be added the inclemency of the climate, epidemics, and the over-crowding of our hospitals. There is reason to be surprised at the relatively small mortality of those operated on in the English army, our ally in this campaign; their ratio of 27.4 per cent is almost the same as the 25 per cent. computed by Larrey after thirty years of war. The superior success of English surgery over French is shown as much in civil as in military practice; it so greatly astonished our surgeons, that certain surgical statistics from beyond the channel, recently published in France, have been warmly attacked, and thought to be vitiated by manifest errors."

A tabular statement of amputations performed in the United States General Hospitals, with their results, during the months of September, October, November, and December, 1862, prepared under official direction, shows that of 1342 cases, 100 were returned to duty, 25 were furloughed, 11 deserted, 350 were discharged, 336 died, 516 were under treatment January 1, 1863, and with 34 a secondary operation was necessary. The percentage of deaths reported is slightly over 25 per cent., but as the statement is not final (516 cases being still under treatment) this percentage ought probably to be increased to some extent.

NEGRO SOLDIERS IN THE REVOLUTION.*

The complications of our present civil discords offer many problems which we may call new and unprecedented, but it is hard to say of any general question in political affairs, in this age of the world, that it is altogether novel. When the historical student sets to work, it is surprising to find how nearly alike were some of the points disputed among the founders of the Republic, to those arising among ourselves, on the military service of negroes. Mr. LIVERMORE's work is well-known to the public. The Second Part, comprised in pp. 89 to 150, is entitled *Negroes as Soldiers*. Mr. MOORE's pamphlet, which appeared, we believe, a short time before Mr. LIVERMORE read his paper before the Massachusetts Historical Society, covers substantially the same ground. In Mr. LIVERMORE's publication the original authorities are cited at length, which in Mr. MOORE's *Notes*, are only briefly described. The later editions of Mr. LIVERMORE's work contain an Appendix on *Negroes in the Navy*, pp. 159, 162.

In taking the historical point of view, the writers of works like these disclaim all intention to advocate one or the other side of the questions which have given the spur to their inquiry. In his main essay, Mr. LIVERMORE presents himself in the attitude of attack, as against the doctrines of the modern pro-slavery school, especially in proposing to vindicate the truth of history against certain statements made by Chief Justice TANNEY in the DRED SCOTT case; and may thus have weakened somewhat the general bearing of his researches, by assuming the position of the advocate, which he maintains with much ability; though disclaiming it in professing "to act simply as an historical inquirer without any attempt to enforce sentiments or theories of his own." The portion bearing on the employment of negroes as soldiers and sailors is, however, that which comes within the scope of our speciality; and of this part, which appears to have presented itself as an after-thought to his more general inquiry, we may say that he has given the facts with sufficient impartiality, and the same quality is even more obvious in Mr. MOORE's *Notes* of the same incidents. In the agreement of two such inquiries we have an additional guarantee of the thoroughness of their investigations. We can here only state in brief our impressions of the results of these inquiries.

The record is clear that, from the beginning to the conclusion of the war of the Revolution, negroes served in the continental armies with intelligence, courage, and steadfastness; and that important results in several instances are directly traceable to their good conduct. Of these negroes, it

* *Historical Notes on the Employment of Negroes in the American Army of the Revolution*. By GEORGE H. MOORE, Librarian of the New York Historical Society. New York: CHARLES T. EVANS, 532 Broadway, 1862, pp. 24. 12mo.

An *Historical Research respecting the Opinions of the Founders of the Republic on Negroes, as Slaves, as Citizens, and as Soldiers*. Read before the Massachusetts Historical Society, August 14, 1862. By GEORGE LIVERMORE. Third edition. Published for the New England Loyal Publication Society, by A. WILLIAMS & COMPANY, 100 Washington street. Boston: 1863, pp. 154. 8vo.

appears that some were slaves, who enlisted, with the consent of their owners, as volunteers, or as substitutes for drafted men, without any particular provision on the part either of the State Government or the General Congress as to their future condition; though emancipation, at their option, after faithful service, seems to have been secured by force of public opinion. Others were slaves enlisted under special State laws or resolves, providing compensation for the owner and emancipation either on enlistment, or at the expiration of the term of service. The idea that a general emancipation of slaves was required by consistency in the stand taken by the white inhabitants for their political liberty, seems to have been urged by a few persons in New England, but not to have had much acceptance. Washington, and the higher officers of the army, with some committees on military affairs, seem, at first at least, to have been against permitting negroes to enlist. Congress did not take any positive notice of distinction of color among qualifications for military service, though the subject was occasionally agitated between those who wished the exclusion of negroes, and those who proposed to recognize their personal capacity and to give express encouragement to their enlistment. "In the absence of a formal system under Continental authority, black men continued to find their way into the service under various laws, and sometimes under no law, or in defiance of law. Probably every State had its colored representatives among the soldiers, and there are acknowledgments of services, expected or rendered, among the records of nearly all the States." Moore, p. 19. The meritorious conduct of those in the army seems to have reconciled Washington and other generals to their enlistment. The matter was practically left to the States to decide. Congress, in 1779, favored the raising of a body of negro troops in South Carolina and Georgia. Colonel LAURENS, of South Carolina, for a long time devoted himself to this object. HAMILTON advocated it. WASHINGTON appears to have doubted its efficiency. General GREENE afterwards urged the same measure upon those States. But the local opposition was too strong. Slaves were employed in these States as pioneers and laborers in military undertakings. In Virginia slaves were enlisted without prior legislation, though acts for emancipating such slaves were passed after the war. MADISON had favored their being emancipated on entering the service. In Maryland, in 1780, 1781, the Legislature approved the enlistment of negroes. In New Jersey it was directly prohibited about the same time. This appears to have been the only evidence of such prohibition. In New York, during the same year, enlistment of slaves, to be followed by enfranchisement, was authorized by statute. In all the New England States negroes appear to have been admitted into the ranks, as matter of course. In Rhode Island, a regiment composed of slaves, to be paid for and emancipated, was raised, which, under Colonel GREENE, did distinguished service, especially in the battle of Rhode Island, August 29, 1778, said by LAFAYETTE to have been the best fought action of the whole war. A company of colored soldiers from Connecticut is said to have "conducted themselves with fidelity and efficiency throughout the war." The opinions of public men and legislative bodies seem to have wavered from one side to the other on this matter. But the mere employment of negroes as soldiers does not appear to have excited any strenuous opposition, except in South Carolina and Georgia, where the question was of arming negroes held in slavery; and these States had always been laggards in supporting the war. Except in the instance of the Rhode Island black regiment, the negroes and whites served together in the ranks. It would appear that there was then less prejudice than now in the matter of companionship and social intercourse. In Massachusetts it was at one time proposed to raise a regiment of "negroes, mulattoes, and Indians," to be officered by whites. BANCROFT says, "The right of the free negro to bear arms in the public defence was, at that day, as little disputed in New England as their other rights. They took their place, not in a separate corps, but in the ranks with the white man; and their names may be read in the pension rolls of the country, side by side with other soldiers of the Revolution."

There seems to be little reliable evidence as to the numbers of negroes who were induced to go over to the British forces, by the proclamations of Lord DUNMORE and the English generals offering freedom and protection to the slaves. Some such negroes appear to have been in the British service in garrison at Savannah, and to have appeared in that vicinity as predatory bands; but, on the whole, their service in this way must have been insignificant.

In the Appendix to Mr. LIVERMORE's book may be found General JACKSON's proclamation, in 1814, to the free colored inhabitants of Louisiana, inviting them to serve in the army; also the Act of the New York Legislature of 1822, for raising two regiments of negroes, and a note of the extent to which colored troops are employed in other countries.

Mr. LIVERMORE has also collected testimony to the fact that during the war of 1812, negroes in considerable numbers served on our ships of war, and with credit. We believe that both in the naval and merchant service they have always been employed without objection on the part of white seamen.

The history of our own country gives the lie to the pretension of the rebel leaders, that employment of negroes in our military service is contrary to usages of war among civilized nations in general; or in war between communities composed mainly of whites; or in civil war, in a country wherein slavery of blacks is recognized. In refusing quarter to negro soldiers, or in selling them, when taken, as slaves, merely because of their race; in threatening special vengeance against captured officers of the black regiments, and in turning them over for punishment to the civil authorities of the States in which they may be taken, the Southern leaders undertake to incorporate the local slave-codes into the laws of war, in violation of that international code which, in claiming a separate nationality, they profess to be bound by; and commit a crime against public law which must be met, on the part of our Government, with the sternest military retribution.

AFTER the 23d inst., all volunteers serving in three years organizations, and having less than one year to serve, will, on re-enlisting for three years or the war, be entitled to the bounty of \$102 provided for Veteran Volunteers.

(From the London Army and Navy Gazette.)

DEFECTS OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

WITH respect to the present fearful struggle in America, we believe that there are few, whether their sympathies are with the North or South, who do not believe that Charleston must eventually succumb to the batteries of General GILMORE, aided by the attacks of the Monitors, conducted by, perhaps, the ablest naval artillerists of the day. That Admiral DAHLGREN and General GILMORE should be employed on such very important service shows that, whatever other failings the Government of Washington may have, it certainly does not possess the fault of passing over either naval or military talent—in fact, hitherto the difficulty has been to find it; but, when found, superior merit is as certain to be rewarded as it ever was in France in the palmiest days of the First Empire. We cannot but regret that this is not more the case in our own happier country, especially as the nation is scarcely inclined to pay the cost of armaments sufficiently large to neutralize any evil effects from the blundering of our authorities—which, apparently, is expected as a matter of course: for we find that many of the military, and most of the few naval officers, who were in favor of the Spithead and Plymouth forts, gave this opinion because our first line of defence, the ships, might be absent, leaving our dockyards defenceless. So that in plans of defence for this country we have to make ample provision for the Admiralty sending the ships away when required at home. Besides defence of our coast, it is, however, still more requisite, if England is to maintain its high position amongst nations, and be enabled to shield its vast commerce from hungry rivals, to have its maritime superiority as undoubted, ship to ship, as it is navy to navy, when compared with the force of any other nation. Can the Admiralty assure us that it is so, and that our sailors are, through the wise system and generous encouragement given them, more skilled in naval tactics and the use of modern ordnance, than our enterprising cousins across the water? We must not too readily admit that all is well, nor forget the lesson we once received from being over confident, when in reality without skill in the use of our weapons; and it should not be forgotten that we lost vessels and prestige, before Captain BROOKE, with the *Shannon*, so brilliantly redeemed our former mishaps.

* * * * *

Such a course would keep our naval officers and men well up in all the advances made in gunnery, and would prevent that indefinite postponement that keeps us behind-hand in respect to naval weapons; and it would, as matters now stand, be, we believe, far the cheapest course to pick out three or four of the seven systems of rifling heavy ordnance (including those of WHITWORTH and ARMSTRONG) now under trial on shore, and to place a gun of each on board three different ships for immediate trial and report. Such a course would bring to light all defects, and enable the best system of rifling to be at once perfected and brought into the service for use against modern iron-clads, for engaging which we have, as it is well-known, no service gun of sufficient power. It would be folly to shut our eyes to the fact that the Northern States are fast turning out rifled guns with more than double the force of our own ordnance, and that the crews of their vessels are fast becoming thoroughly and practically drilled in their use. And, therefore, it is that we, as naval as well as military journalists, are most desirous to see our sailors, by means of an efficient system, brought and kept up to equality, if not superiority, to other nations in gunnery—so as to be always in readiness to carry into assured victory the flag which for a thousand years has "braved the battle and the breeze."

THE ENGLISH SOLDIER.

We add a few extracts to those we gave last week from the article in the *Cornhill Magazine*, on "Life in a Barrack."

HIS RATIONS AND PAY.

Our rations and the usual disposition of our incomes must be treated together. As I have said, the men in every room mess together. Three-quarters of a pound of meat (not "without bone") and a pound of bread are drawn every morning for each man, and for that fourpence-halfpenny is charged against us. The whole room's meat is drawn in one piece, the bread in four-pound loaves; thus fourteen men will be served with ten and a half pounds of beef, and four and a half loaves. And here I am reminded of an important article of barrack-room furniture—an enormous two-handled tin dish, in which these rations are drawn, among other purposes. Meat and bread are supplied by a contractor, and it has to be passed as sound wholesome food by four officers—the quartermaster, the doctor, the captain of the day, and his subaltern. Moreover, it is part of the duty of the orderly officers to go round to every room during or after each meal, to hear any complaint that may be made for report to the commanding officer. If the complaints are trivial, they themselves settle them without reference to the superior officer. Supplied with meat and bread, then, we are still in need every day of tea, coffee, sugar, pepper, salt, mustard, potatoes, milk, and bread for tea. All these articles are supplied in sufficient quantity (bread, half a pound) for threepence-halfpenny. We have now fivepence of daily income to be disposed of. Out of this, a halfpenny is deducted for washing; a halfpenny runs on to the end of the month, and fourpence we receive daily. The halfpenny which is kept back to be dealt with on signing accounts, goes to meet various incidental charges, so that, at the end of the month we seldom have more than sixpence to receive. We have been under the hands of the barber, and his fee is a halfpenny; twopence has to be paid for sheet washing; a penny towards supporting the library; a penny a week for the reading-room and for stationery; twopence for barrack damage, that is to say, for broken crockery, broken windows, &c. It will be seen, therefore, that little remains of our halfpenny-a-day savings. And so we live very well, and have all our daily wants supplied for nimpence. But the fourpence that remains is not (alas!) all "spending money." I have already explained that a stock of underclothing and other apparel has to be supported out of that sum.

The corporals, whose pay is one shilling and fivepence a day, mess with the privates, and at the same cost; so that they are much richer men. But the sergeants—the ser-

geants are our envy. They get two shillings and a penny a day. They have a mess to themselves, in a good room apportioned for that purpose. To be sure, the same rations of bread and meat are served out to them as to us; but then they expend fivepence-halfpenny per day for groceries, instead of threepence-halfpenny, and that adds considerably to the comforts of the mess. Then, again, they may supply themselves with beer and spirits; and they are at liberty to enjoy the luxuries of their lot up to eleven o'clock at night, long after we are asleep. The color-sergeant is even better off than his comrades the stripe-sergeants. He gets three shillings and a penny a day, while his rations cost no more than theirs. Besides this advantage, he has the privilege of marking all the men's clothes. Every article has to be marked with the owner's regimental number, and the mark of the regiment, and for every article so stamped the fee is a halfpenny.

The rations of cavalry men are the same as those served to the infantry, and are supplied at the same price: a pound and a half of bread, three quarters of a pound of meat, potatoes, a basin of coffee, and a basin of tea, per diem, for eightpence. For washing they generally pay a penny, instead of a halfpenny, as with us; and that leaves them sevenpence clear. If, however, they get more pay, they do more work; each man has a horse to keep in order.

When a man is in hospital, he pays twopence a day for his food, however costly or however simple it may be; and there is no stint of good things for a sick soldier. The wards are comfortably fitted up, and an orderly is appointed to wait upon every ten inmates. A suit of blue serge—trousers, jacket, and cap, all of the same color—is substituted for the ordinary regimentals, in hospital; which, in spite of its constraints, has many charms for skulkers. Such men seize every excuse to report themselves sick; but the trick is no sooner discovered than they are hated forthwith by their comrades, and not unnaturally, for the duties evaded by the skulkers fall on better men.

When a soldier is in gaol, he gets no pay at all, but sixpence a day is handed to the governor of the prison for his support. If he be lodged in the regimental prison, or provost cells, then his pay is stopped also; and besides having oftentimes to work harder than I suppose a convict ever did, his dietary is far less satisfactory than that enjoyed in her Majesty's other prisons. For breakfast he has eight ounces of oatmeal, and half a pint of milk; for dinner, twelve ounces of bread, and half a pint of milk. There is no provocation to crime in such a dietary as that; and when hard labor is awarded, it is hard. It has to be done nine hours a day, and consists of shot-drill, pack-drill, and stone-breaking. The nature of the last named punishment is pretty generally understood. Shot-drill means the carrying of a thirty-two pound shot from one low block in the barrack yard to another, and so backward and forward without end. Pack-drill is as interesting employment as shot-drill, though not so laborious, perhaps; in this case the culprit has to carry a knapsack with a complete kit in it. Nine hours' labor is for serious offences, of course; smaller deviations from the path of duty (absence without leave, drunkenness, and so on) are punished by from three to twenty-eight days' confinement to barrack, with pack-drill four hours a day. Confinement to barrack is not easily evaded; for it is provided that a man under that sentence is to answer to his name every half-hour.

The regulations about married soldiers have much improved lately. Eight non-commissioned officers in a hundred may marry; of the sergeants, two-thirds of that number. Often, now-a-days, the married men have separate quarters; whereas, not long ago, domestic privacy could only be obtained by rigging up blankets between the cots. The children of soldiers have schools provided for them at small cost to the parents: twopence a month has to be paid for one child, and threepence for two; if you have a third child, instruction for that is thrown into the bargain; the trio are taken at a penny a head per month. The libraries, reading-rooms, cricket-ground, &c., &c., provided gratis, or at a merely nominal cost, have already been spoken of; but of the military savings-banks I have yet to say that they offer the liberal inducement of three and three-quarters per cent. per annum: which is more than any savings-bank open to civilians pays.

Another little bit of information I will give, because it seems that not only the general reader but the general writer has very indistinct notions about it. When a company of soldiers are standing in rank, one man behind another, they are called a file of men, so that when we speak of a company as so many file, we mean double that number of men. So many "rank and file," however, expresses the exact number of men. Thus, thirty file are sixty men, but sixty rank and file are sixty men. Corporals are included in rank and file, but not sergeants.

IN THE GUARD ROOM.

It is a very unpleasant thing to spend a night in the guard-room or lock-up, though we of course do not call the place by those hard, unfeeling names. The fond fancy of the soldier supplies it with more figurative appellations—such as the mill, the jigger, the corner shop, the House that Jack built, the Irish theatre. But by no name can it be loved. At a quarter past nine in the morning, the prisoner's call, or levée, sounds (for it is then that the colonel, or senior major in the colonel's absence, holds his levée), whereupon every heart in the guard-house is disturbed. The prisoners are marched out, first to the hospital, that it may be known whether they are fit to endure punishment, and then to the orderly-room; their escort being the men of the guard with fixed bayonets. In the orderly-room sit the colonel, the adjutant, and the sergeant-major, who proceed to deal out three, fourteen, or twenty-eight days' punishment to the minor criminals; the more serious cases being reserved for court-martial. If a man sent to punishment thinks himself unjustly treated, he can appeal for a court-martial; but he seldom profits by the move. For the court-martial being assembled, and the prisoner brought in, there he sees before him his colonel and his captain, with the defaulter's book in their hands. In this book every man's name in the company is inscribed, and every time he does wrong, the fault is written down to him; and if it be only one fault, there it remains against him in black and white, though he be twenty years in the service. When a man is confined for being drunk, a cross in red ink is made against his name; and as soon as he attains the distinction of four crosses, he is liable

to be tried by court-martial for habitual drunkenness. But to have this effect, the four marks must be booked in not less a period than three hundred and sixty-five days; a license which is wide enough, and yet I have known men tried three or four times within the year. The sentence of a court-martial on such offenders as these is usually about forty-two days' imprisonment; which is done in the regimental prison or provost cells within the barracks. The sergeant in charge of them, and the superintendent of punishment in general, is called the provost-sergeant. A deserter is sent to a military prison, and generally gets about eighty-four days' imprisonment, with the additional discipline of being marked with the letter D. This brand is made under the left arm, in Indian ink. If a man deserts two or three times, he may be flogged; but flogging does not often take place, and then for the most part for robbing his comrades, who more readily concur with the punishment than is supposed out of doors. No doubt it is a disgusting exhibition. A man under the lash has his neck protected by his leather stock.

A regimental court-martial has power to sentence a man to from seven to forty-two days. It consists of a captain for president, and subalterns for members. A garrison court-martial is a far more important assembly; there you have a major for president, captains and lieutenants for members, and they may doom an offender to as much as three years' imprisonment. The colonel has to sign and approve the proceedings of a regimental court-martial; no less a personage than the general commanding the district must confirm the decision of a garrison court-martial before it is valid. Whether a prisoner be found guilty or not, the decision is read to all the men on parade. It ought to have been mentioned before, perhaps, that while the unfortunate or guilty one is in the guard-room, awaiting trial by court-martial, he gets but sixpence a day; which would probably end in famine if his comrades did not supply him with food. Of course this is not allowed, but the provost-sergeant is himself acquainted with the pinch of hunger, and he winks at the offence.

ARMY PERSONAL.

BRIGADIER-General Cutler has arrived in Washington. CAPTAIN P. T. Turnley, A. Q. M., has been placed on the retired list.

MAJOR-General Carl Schurz, returned to his command September 19th.

MAJOR-General Daniel E. Sickles, with his Staff, has arrived in this city from Lake George.

LIEUTENANT Samuel Goudy, of the 3d Maryland Infantry, was recently shot dead in Frankfort, Ky.

BRIGADIER-General Thos. G. Stevenson and Captain Anderson, arrived in Boston last week on a brief furlough.

CONTINUED illness has obliged Colonel Gardner Banks, of the 16th Mass. Regiment to resign his commission.

CAPTAIN Jacob S. Stretch, Provost-Marshal for the 3d District of Pennsylvania has been dismissed.

MR. CHARLES A. Dana, formerly editor of the New York Tribune, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of War.

THE funeral of Colonel M. K. Bryan, of the 175th New York Volunteers, killed in action before Port Hudson, on the 14th of June last, took place in this city on the 21st.

CAPTAIN Starr, acting as commandant of General Meade's body guard, was seriously injured by a fall from his horse on the 17th.

THE Thirty-Third Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers has been mustered into the service. The commanding officer is Colonel G. W. Mindle, late of the 27th.

AN exchange has been effected for Brigadier-General Charles K. Graham, in the person of the Confederate General Kemper.

COLONEL Harrison Ritchie, of the Staff of Governor Andrew of Massachusetts, has gone abroad to execute an important commission entrusted to him by the State.

MAJOR Robert M. Lee, a paymaster in the Army, died suddenly on the 21st inst., in Brooklyn, N. Y., of disease of the heart. He was 45 years of age.

LIEUTENANT Joseph H. Metcalf, of the 14th Maine Volunteers, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to General Nicholson, with the rank of Captain.

GOVERNOR Andrew of Massachusetts, accompanied by Major-General Foster, visited Norfolk on the 16th, and reviewed the negro regiments stationed near Portsmouth.

MAJOR-General Hunter arrived at St. Louis on the 21st, to preside over the Commission appointed to investigate the burning of the steamer *Ruth*.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Purviance, commanding the 85th Pennsylvania Volunteers, was killed in the trenches before Fort Wagner on Sunday morning the 31st ult.

GENERAL Stanley, of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Cumberland, was very ill during the advance, and was obliged to go to the rear. Brigadier-General R. P. Mitchell succeeded to his command.

CAPTAIN Drury, Chief of Artillery on General Van Cleave's Staff, of the Army of the Cumberland, was shot in the bowels by a sharp-shooter on the 16th of September. The wound was considered dangerous.

DR. A. J. Gray, Surgeon at the United States Army General Hospital, Portsmouth Grove, R. I., has been presented with a very beautiful silver "Tea Service," by the patients under his care, as a mark of their confidence and esteem.

COLONEL L. W. Stevens, formerly of the 7th Regiment of New York, who died on the 17th at Stamford, Ct., was buried from the Collegiate church in Lafayette Place, New York, on the 19th.

CAPTAIN Clifton A. Blanchard, is re-commissioned Captain in the 35th Massachusetts Regiment, to fill the vacancy caused by his own resignation, and has left to rejoin his regiment.

GENERAL Grant, who was lying ill at New Orleans on the 14th, from the effects of a late fall from his horse, later advices represent as recovered, and about to return to Vicksburg.

ADJUTANT-General Schouler of Massachusetts, has been

confined to his house at Lynn, from internal injuries received by falling down an opening in the deck of the conscript ferry boat *Bellingham*.

AN inmate of the Libby Prison writes, on the 8th of August, that five hundred and twenty of our officers and soldiers were quartered there, and that they were as well and comfortable as could be expected under the circumstances.

MAJOR R. J. Falls, who was wounded during Major General Stoneman's raid in the rear of Lee's army, has been ordered on General Hatch's Staff, at Philadelphia, where his duties are mainly the instruction of young officers.

MAJOR John Hammond, of the 5th New York Cavalry, was wounded in the hand during a cavalry skirmish near the Rapidan, on the 13th of September. Lieutenant C. A. Burrows, of the 1st Vermont, was injured at the same time by a fall from his horse.

MAJOR-General Howard, in a General Order, dated September 15th, directs that visits to the houses of rabid secessionists, which have been frequent amongst officers of his command, must be discontinued. Such visits being dangerous to the Army and the officers themselves.

CAPTAIN Hart, of the 4th New York Cavalry, Army of the Potomac, was killed on the 16th, by the rebels, who had secreted themselves in thick underwood, and fired into a party of our men who were engaged in digging rifle pits. A musket ball pierced his heart.

CAPTAIN John Sanford, of the 33d New Jersey Regiment, has returned home to look after deserters and stragglers. Lieutenants Eason and Sherwood, who were detailed for that purpose, have rejoined the regiment, taking on with them a number of men.

SEVERAL gentlemen of Boston, have signified to Captain John L. Swift, of the 3d Massachusetts Cavalry, their desire to hear from his lips, he having had great facilities for observation, the history of General Banks' campaign, which ended with the fall of Port Hudson. Captain Swift has consented to deliver the address.

A BOARD composed of Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Lathrop, Captain C. P. Horton, and Assistant-Surgeon Lee, U. S. A., has been organized to inspect the hospitals of Washington and vicinity, and particularly to ascertain the correctness of the report that soldiers have been retained in hospital much longer than necessary.

CAPTAIN Mason and three men of the Second New York Cavalry were captured on the 18th, near the Rappahannock river. Captain Barker, of the Fifth New York Cavalry, was on the same day dangerously wounded through the chest by a shot fired by a concealed bushwhacker, while on the march from Grove church.

By special orders No. 419, from the War Department, Captain E. D. Brigham, Commissary Subsistence in U. S. Army, will take charge as supervising Chief Commissary of the New England States, except Connecticut, and will make tours of inspection to the different points under his supervision.

THE U. S. steamship *McClellan*, which arrived at this port on the 19th from Hilton Head, brought as passengers, Colonel R. H. Jackson, Colonel J. B. Howell, Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Hall, Captain R. F. Clark, Captain C. C. Carpenter, U. S. N.; Surgeon Wm. S. Robinson, Lieutenant C. F. Knapp, Lieutenant N. G. Parker and Lieutenant W. G. Tompkins.

BRIGADIER-General Robert Anderson, U. S. A.; Colonel Pitcairn Morrison, 8th U. S. Infantry; Captain Francis H. Bates, 4th U. S. Infantry; Captain Joseph H. McArthur, 5th U. S. Cavalry; Captain Joseph C. Clark, Jr., 4th U. S. Artillery; Captain William Dickinson, 3d U. S. Infantry; Lieutenant Chandler P. Eakin, U. S. Artillery; Captain Charles H. Brightly, 4th U. S. Infantry, and 1st Lieutenant Francis E. Brownell, 11th U. S. Infantry, have been ordered before the Retiring Board.

NAVY PERSONAL.

FLEET Surgeon Pinckney, U. S. N., has finished a tour of inspection of the Mississippi Fleet, and returned to Cincinnati.

CAPTAIN Chas. S. Boggs, of the *Sacramento*, is at his home in New Brunswick, N. J., still quite ill. His ship is expected North immediately.

CAPTAIN Jeffers, Ordnance Officer, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, will shortly report at Washington, by order of the War Department.

CAPTAIN Wm. J. Hotchkiss, of the gunboat *Putnam* was killed in action with the rebels, in the early part of this month, which has caused universal grief in this Department, where he has been the hero of many brilliant engagements. He was from Derby, Conn.

CAPTAIN Wells, Acting Commandant at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, has been ordered to report for duty on board the *Galena*, on the first of October. Since he has been in command at the Navy Yard, the Captain has won the esteem and regard of all with whom he has had official dealings, both for his gentlemanly bearing and excellent executive ability.

A LETTER from Captain Hughes of the Marine Brigade reports the capture of six Rebel Paymasters on the banks of the Mississippi. He had, with the U. S. steamer *Diane*, been patrolling the river, and a party had been landed, Captain H. in charge, to hunt for bushwhackers, when they came upon a coach full of men bound for Arkansas, who had a valise full of money. They were Rebel Paymasters, and the money amounted to \$1,250,000 in Rebel currency.

A BROOKLYN Navy Yard correspondent writes us as follows:—"In your issue of the 19th, you mention Lieutenant Higbee as having reported to Captain Garland, of the Marine Corps for duty. Permit me to correct an error which has long existed in the city papers. Captain Garland was promoted to the rank of Major a little more than a year ago, and the present commanding officer at the Marine barracks, is Captain Grayson; Captain Broome, executive officer; and three Lieutenants for active duty."

ROBERT W. McCleery, Chief Engineer United States Navy, died at his residence in this city on the 17th, after being se-

riously ill only one day, in the thirtieth year of his age. Since the breaking out of the rebellion he has distinguished himself on many occasions for his intrepid bravery and unflinching devotion to the cause of his country, and his sudden demise has cut short a career that gave brilliant promise for the future. He was chief engineer on board the *Wabash* in Dupont's squadron, and that officer held him in the highest esteem for his attainments as an officer, and his conduct as a man. His remains were conveyed to Frederick, Maryland, the city of his birth, for interment.

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

THE Secretary of the Treasury last week, issued clearances for the steamer *Henry Payson*, with one hundred tons of ice for Morris Island.

THE Marquis of Normandy, late Earl of Mulgrave, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, with his family, sailed for England in the steamship *Africa*.

MANY of the substitutes, who had deserted from the Army of the Potomac, were shot in the several corps toward the close of last week, and prompt and extreme punishment now awaits this class of offenders, without hope of pardon.

ONE hundred men are hard at work on the fort which is being erected on Dutch Island, for the defence of Newport, R. I., and which is to be a strong and permanent fortification. Seven 68-pounders and seven 32-pounders are already on the ground, and will be mounted soon.

ON the 9th, Lieutenant-Colonel Hayes, with three hundred men of the One Hundredth Ohio regiment, was attacked near Tilford, Tenn., by eighteen hundred rebels, under General Jackson. After fighting gallantly for two hours, our forces, losing heavily in killed and wounded, were compelled to surrender to overpowering numbers.

THE Invalid Corps, which was authorized in an order dated the 28th of April, and put in charge of Colonel Rush on the 8th of May, already numbers about 12,000 enlisted men; 146 companies, averaging 80 men each, have been organized. Three hundred and fifty officers have been appointed, and over a thousand more have applied for appointment.

AN order from Major-General Meade, admonishes newspaper correspondents to hold no communication with prisoners of war, whether on their way to headquarters or temporarily detained in the custody of any guard, or to seek any information from guides, scouts or refugees coming from beyond the lines. No newspaper correspondent or civilian, not connected with the army, will be permitted to accompany or remain with cavalry serving in the front or on the flank of the army.

THE following promotions of rebel officers are announced: Colonel H. W. Allen, of Louisiana, to be Brigadier-General, to rank from Aug. 19; Colonel C. A. Rattle, of Alabama, to rank as Brigadier-General, from Aug. 20; Colonel Wm. A. Quarles, of Tennessee, to rank as Brigadier-General, from Aug. 25; Colonel Goode Bryan, of Georgia, and Colonel W. H. Kirkland, of North Carolina, to rank as Brigadier Generals, from Aug. 29; Colonel Robert D. Johnson, of North Carolina, to rank as Brigadier-General, from Sept. 1; Colonel M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, and Colonel Williams C. Wickham, of Virginia, to be Brigadier-Generals of cavalry, from Sept. 1.

A GENERAL order from General Schofield, dated Sept. 17th, declares that, hereafter, martial law will be rigidly enforced throughout the Department of the Missouri, against all persons who shall, in any manner, encourage mutiny, insubordination, or disorderly conduct, or endeavor to create dissension among troops, and against all persons who shall publish or utter publicly words calculated to excite insurrection or lawless acts among the people; or who shall publish falsehoods or misrepresentations of facts, calculated to embarrass or weaken the military authorities, or in any manner to interfere with them in the discharge of their duties.

THE NEW ERICSSON GUN.—We are informed that Captain Ericsson has contracted to construct some 13-inch smooth-bore guns, which are to have a much greater initial velocity than any now in use. He is to receive nothing for these guns unless they burn over 50 pounds of powder—for every pound of powder beyond 50, Mr. Ericsson is to receive \$5,000. He is confident of being able to burn 100 lbs., and is certain of burning 75 lbs. The solid shot will weigh 220 lbs.

The English 68-pounder (of 12,500 lbs.), said by H. R. H. the Duke of CAMBRIDGE to be the most powerful gun in that service, with 16 lbs. of powder (nearly one-fourth of the charge), has an initial velocity of 1,800 feet per second, and, therefore, a punching power against iron plates of 27,500,000 lbs. The rifled guns, with charges of one-tenth to one-twelfth of the shot, and the 15-inch gun with a charge of 35 lbs. to its shot of 425 lbs., have velocities varying from 1,100 feet to 1,400 feet per second. The 300-pounder PARROT has, therefore, a punching power of 49,000,000 lbs., and the 15-inch gun of 55,500,000 lbs. The new gun, with 75 lbs. charge (one-third of the weight), will have as great a velocity as the 68-pounder, and its punching power will be 55,000,000 lbs., or exactly double that of the English gun. With 100 lbs. of powder its velocity should be raised to 2,000 feet, and its punching power will be 68,000,000 lbs. It will thus be by far the most formidable gun yet constructed. The great superiority of our new guns to those in use by foreign powers will readily be noticed.

BURSTING OF A BLAKELEY GUN.—The Richmond *Examiner* of September 15, speaks of the bursting of one of the large calibre Blakeley guns, at Charleston. It says: "At the time of writing no particulars of the affair had reached us; but from all we know of such ordnance, we think it likely that the catastrophe was brought about by an attempt to make a long shot—a shot which should astonish the Yankees, and throw the performance of their heaviest pieces into the shade." The *Examiner* says:—"General BEAUREGARD cannot hereafter be ranked among the advocates of monster cannon, at least of this nation, as we learn upon the best authority that he has telegraphed the authorities that they need not send him any more of them."

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

From gentlemen in the medical service we shall be glad to receive communications on military hygiene, practical surgery, and reports of notable operations and novel forms of treatment.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is FIVE DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. The subscription price may be sent in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL, will be inserted to a limited extent, at twenty cents a line each insertion.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1863.

THE LESSON OF ROSECRANS' REPULSE.

IT is perhaps premature to attempt to say whose shoulders ought properly to bear the shame and the blame that have befallen the National cause in the repulse of General ROSECRANS' army on Saturday and Sunday last; but it would be the sheerest intellectual stultification to blink the fact that there has been very great blundering somewhere. The compensation which arises behind the sad picture of broken battalions and an army in retreat, is the lesson taught by the disaster. The repulse in Northern Georgia is a fresh illustration of that principle of which the whole course of the war is a series of illustrations: namely, that all the successes achieved both by the Union and the rebel arms are the result of correct military action, and all the defeats that have befallen both us and the enemy the result of incorrect military action.

The situation of General ROSECRANS' army is a peculiar one: it forms the centre of the grand Union *cordon militaire* of which the Armies of the Potomac and of GRANT form the wings. To attempt grand operations with one portion of the line while the others are consigned to a rôle of inactivity, is simply to invite the enemy to a concentration against that particular portion for its annihilation. Every man capable of forming an enlarged view of military operations took it for granted that, with the possession of Chattanooga and the great central mountain system, the whole form of our military combinations and operations would undergo a change. This at length gave us what the whole country had been in the habit of looking upon as the key to the situation—interior lines, forcing the rebels upon exterior lines, and opening the way to their defeat in detail. We ourselves know positively that General ROSECRANS fully expected that the two great armies of the West, his own and that of General GRANT, would form a combined operation in the present campaign—that to meet his advance a powerful column would be sent up the Tennessee River by way of Tusculum, and that together these two victorious armies would enter upon the task of annihilating the rebellion in the central zone. But he, and those of us who looked forward to this change in the military policy, waited in vain for any such proof of wisdom. Alone and undaunted General ROSECRANS was forced to enter upon the campaign. His army, small, but in admirable morale and with the habit of victory upon it, began the advance, and the movement was attended with entire success. BRAGG, flanked at Shelbyville, retreated to Tullahoma; flanked at Tullahoma, he retreated to Chattanooga; flanked again at Chattanooga, and one of the two lines of communication with the East cut, he fell back to Dalton to cover the other line. At this point it must have been evident to the clear-headed military men who sit in power at Richmond that a crisis was upon them, and that the most vigorous measures were required to meet it.

And to meet it, the one method was the massing of a force adequate to defeat the victorious and advancing enemy. We are of course in the dark as to the moves made on the great chess-board; but it is evi-

dent that no sooner does General ROSECRANS' advance begin seriously to threaten Chattanooga, than JOHNSTON and PEMBERTON, with the remnants of their armies and what they could gather around them, are called up; at the same time large detachments (at least a division from each corps) are hurried off from LEE's army of Virginia, and sent round, as the other line is in the meanwhile severed, by way of Charleston and Atlanta. It must be confessed the occasion was an opportune one for their making these detachments. The Union force that had menaced Mobile, and held JOHNSTON in position to cover it, was eliminated from the problem; and with regard to Virginia, the rebel chief felt at least secure in being able with even a small force to keep back any advance of the Union General long enough to enable a battle to be fought in the West, when the troops, if wanted, could be returned. In the meantime BRAGG gives up Chattanooga without a musket fired in its defence—the rebels justly reasoning that our territorial conquests are of small moment, while our military policy is bad. By the time General ROSECRANS is fairly in Chattanooga, the rebels are concentrated in position below, resolved, as we may suppose, that the Union General shall pay dearly for his next step in advance.

It is not quite clear to us why General ROSECRANS took that step in advance. If he had remained at Chattanooga, looking well to his communications, drawing in BURNSIDE's troops, and fortifying his position, he might have remained in comparative security until reinforcements should be sent him. But if the authorities had definitively resolved that no reinforcements should be sent him, it was in keeping with ROSECRANS' ardent and impetuous nature, that he should seek to strike quickly a destructive blow at the enemy; knowing well that if the rebels should be allowed time to concentrate in front of him, his own position at Chattanooga would be exposed to the same flanking practice he had himself so successfully exercised toward the enemy.

That the authorities had definitively resolved that no reinforcements should be sent to General ROSECRANS, would seem to be plainly indicated by their action; for while the rebels were straining every nerve to pass in front of the Union army at Chattanooga, this was the auspicious moment chosen to send two expeditions—the one of twenty-five thousand men, under General STEELE; the other of about the same number, under General FRANKLIN—out of the Central zone altogether, and into the Trans-Mississippi region! We have no comment upon such conduct; for it passes all understanding.

General ROSECRANS advances, apparently with Atlanta for his objective point. At Chicamauga Creek, in Northern Georgia, a few miles south of Chattanooga, while on the march, his troops divided on parallel roads, the enemy meets him, and a fierce combat ensues on Saturday, the 19th inst. The rebels attack the left, centre and right, with the greatest impetuosity, their aim being to turn the flank of ROSECRANS and get between him and Chattanooga. They are successful in breaking his lines and pushing him in various parts; but, through the stubborn grit of the Western troops, much of the ground is regained, and Saturday's fight may be regarded as a drawn battle. At nine on Sunday morning, the rebels resume the attack with overwhelming force. We have few intelligible details of this day's battle; but the result was that, in spite of the most obstinate gallantry of the troops, the line was several times broken by the solid columns of the rebels, and that General ROSECRANS was compelled to fall back to Chattanooga. This was successfully accomplished on Monday, General THOMAS covering the withdrawal, and handsomely repulsing a fresh attack by the rebels that afternoon. That General ROSECRANS was able, after such a battle, in such a position, and with such odds against him, to retire his army to Chattanooga, is the best possible proof of his skill and capacity. His valiant little army was ready to cope with BRAGG's force any day; but it was not able to withstand the shock of the whole Confederacy.

What may be the precise estimate to be put upon this repulse, will of course depend on what remains behind. The loss of the battle itself is not so discouraging as the fatuity that placed the Army of the Cumberland in a position to be thus handled. Battles lost and battles won are the natural strophe and antistrophe of war. We have learned to bear them both with becoming calm; but a vicious military policy is what strains the temper almost beyond the verge of

endurance. The Government is now, we are told, rapidly reinforcing General ROSECRANS. If able to do it after the defeat, it should have been able to do it before the defeat; but if even this severe practical lesson was needed, the result may not be altogether without its compensations. In our issue of two weeks ago, we pointed out the dangers incident to General ROSECRANS' advance—a caution that drew down severe animadversions upon us. It is with no satisfaction that we are to-day able to look upon the practical justification of our position, in the repulse in Georgia, which furnishes a fresh illustration that the great principles of war cannot be violated with impunity.

A FAST TEAM AND THE CHIEF POSTILLION.

AMID the ever-increasing series of ominous disasters which the rebels have sustained recently, it cannot be denied that their navy has falsified the adage *ex nihilo nihil fit*. They have made a fleet out of nothing, so to speak, and naming their fast vessels after the rebellious States, *Florida*, *Alabama*, &c., they seem likely soon to number as many fleet and powerfully-armed steamers as there are "wayward sisters," if not more. This at least is their aim. The *Augusta* (Georgia) *Chronicle* informs us that the notorious SEMMES, so long the commander of the *Alabama*, has now raised his flag upon the *Mississippi*, a formidable steamer, mounting twenty-four guns; and then proceeds to say that with the *Alabama*, *Florida*, *Georgia*, and *Mississippi*, the "Confederate Neptune will drive a fast team, among 'the merchant craft of the Federals.'" We are sorry we cannot gainsay this reasonable boast. As for SEMMES, he is, to give the devil his due, one of the most valuable men in rebellion. As a sailor, he was not very fortunate in our Navy. He lost the *Somers* on the Mexican coast, but that might have been her bad luck, speaking sailor-wise, for she was the vessel in which Captain SLIDELL MCKENZIE suppressed the mutiny by hanging young SPENCER and his confederates; but, in the rebel navy, SEMMES has worked with an energy and skill which would have adorned a better cause, and not without some show of pleasant gallantry—witness the *Ariel*; little by little, his example, aided by England's baseness, has evoked into being a fast team, and perhaps more than one *in posse* in the Confederate Navy.

But without stopping to denounce SEMMES' treason, or eulogize his seamanship, what are we doing to overhaul and overturn these fast rebel teams? Intent upon taking Charleston, and upon harbor defence, we are putting all our trust in Monitors, while the rebels are building fleet ships to destroy our merchantmen, and are eminently successful. Each enginery to its proper task, we say. At least, if we do the one, let us not leave the other undone, as we have been doing essentially in the past.

The Monitors are noble for harbor defence and for passing fortifications; they can stand a wonderful degree of hammering: eleven-inch Dahlgren shells fall to pieces against their turrets, only indenting them about two inches. But while they are doing their work at home, let us build and equip fleet and strong ships, to pursue these rebel four-in-hands, to convoy our merchantmen, which is the true way to find the rebel craft, and to sweep them from the face of the ocean. The problem is, to give our vessels the *maximum* of speed attainable with the heaviest armament, or, relatively, to beat the Anglo-rebels, in ships which shall be a little stronger and a little fleetlier than their own—a problem of very easy solution.

When we cripple the fast team by destroying one or more of their ocean-couriers, we shall have great joy throughout loyal America; and should it chance to be the *Mississippi*, with SEMMES on board, we shall give him a taste of his old luck, render him harmless during the war, and check the enterprising maritime spirit of which he is "the head and front."

As for the other naval officers of rank, they seem to be ciphers. HOLLINS exhausted himself when he was nearly asphyxiated in the ram *Manassas*. INGRAHAM gained glory enough when he "broke the blockade" of Charleston. Poor old TATNALL's heart was broken when he deserted the Union, which he really loved. BUCHANAN sunk the *Cumberland*, with her colors flying and her submerging guns pouring out iron defiance. That is certainly glory enough for him. If the Navy Department will take measures to destroy SEMMES and the fast team, it will be the greatest blow which can be struck; and the "Confederate Neptune," aspiring

to be the PHÆTON, will sink into his briny depths, to rise no more forever,—a kind of sea-cession which no one will be inclined to oppose.

DEFENCES OF NEW YORK HARBOR.

We print in another column a communication signed "Citizen," complaining of the defective armament of the forts of our harbor. It is gratifying to know, however, that the subject of harbor defences for New York is not in so backward a state as he supposes, but is receiving the most earnest attention from the officials to whom this duty is entrusted. For a considerable time past, not less than a thousand men have been constantly employed on our harbor defences; and most of the labor thus bestowed has been in substituting powerful modern armament for the ordnance of small calibre formerly in use. Our engineers have mounted smooth-bore guns throwing shot of 425, 128 and 68 lbs. weight, with rifled 300, 200 and 100-pounders, which now constitute the armament of our harbor forts. We have nothing smaller than these—aside from the guns of old pattern, some of which are still temporarily retained in the service. The only other calibre to be introduced is the 13-inch gun, now being cast, and for which the forts are prepared, exclusive of another experimental gun of a formidable character, which it is not necessary to describe. It is also another encouraging fact, that the State of New York has already commenced the expenditure of the \$1,000,000 appropriated by the Legislature at its last session, for the construction of barriers to close the ship channels against the approach of an enemy. "These barriers," says a cotemporary, "are nothing less than floating islands, built of an indestructible material, in the several avenues of approach—from Long Island Sound and from the sea—and so arranged opposite the principal fortifications as to check the enemy and bring him directly under the concentrated fire of hundreds of powerful cannon. Diagrams in the office of the Government engineers, in this city, show that when these works are complete, the fire which in this manner will oppose the entrance of a hostile fleet (from the moment it comes into range until it passes out), is of the most terrible description. Vessels are held within range by this barrier, and subjected to a fire from this Artillery, immense in numbers as well as calibre." Of course this subject is not one respecting which it is proper to enter into definite details; but this much may be stated, to reassure the public that our country, amid wars and rumors of wars, is not to be left entirely defenceless.

WE have hitherto been of those who, looking to the supreme importance of the new general lines of operation which the territorial conquests of General ROSECRANS were opening up—lines affecting the whole shape of the military programme east and west—have regarded with entire satisfaction the defensive attitude assumed by the Army of the Potomac. But the complexion of affairs in Tennessee alters the entire aspect of the case, and makes an immediate advance by our Virginia army most imperative. This is the surest method of relieving General ROSECRANS from a part of the heavy pressure on his front, while the depletion of LEE's army to reinforce BRAGG in Georgia affords General MEADE a good opportunity of striking a vigorous blow Richmond-wards. If so large a rebel detachment as is stated has been taken from Virginia, it will be hard for it to return by the circuitous route it will have to follow, in time to be of service to LEE, provided MEADE's advance is pushed with rapidity and vigor. The rebels are only formidable when, as of late, we allow them to concentrate against a portion of our forces. Occupy them at various points, and all their inherent weakness would be developed. From the statements made public, it appears that the advance of the Potomac Army has already begun—the cavalry and a portion at least of the infantry have passed the Rapidan. The country will follow with the most absorbing interest the progress of the new campaign in Virginia.

WE suppose it is useless attempting to conceal the fact that the course of Admiral DAHLGREN during the whole progress of the attack of the rebel defences of Charleston harbor has excited very marked and universal dissatisfaction. From first to last he has done next to nothing. What the cause of this may be we do not pretend to fathom. Admiral DAHLGREN is an able officer—at least an able bureau officer. For such

a task as that before him in Charleston harbor, however, it needs more than this qualification. It needs great skill, great resources, great intrepidity and first-class pluck and seamanship. Admiral DAHLGREN may possess all these mental characteristics in the highest degree; but if so, he has hid them under a bushel. If he has them not, he ought not to be there; and if he has them and still has not used them, he ought a *fortiori* not to be there. What is worse is, that every energy seems to be neutralized by a want of coöperation between the land and naval forces. Now, if ever there was an occasion when it was absolutely necessary that the two arms should work heartily and harmoniously together it is this. The attack last April failed because it was a purely naval one, unsupported by the land force; the present attack drags out in wearisome delay, because the land force is working without the aid of the navy. This fatal spell, from whatever cause it may arise, should be made to cease. We are, happily rich in naval genius. There is the grand old Viking, FARRAGUT, whose "iron hearts in wooden walls," ran the fiery gauntlet below New Orleans. There is DUPONT, too, the skillful and brave, whose attack on Sumter albeit unsuccessful, remains one of the most brilliant pieces of naval audacity on record. Why should our iron fleet lie idle as "painted ships upon a painted ocean," when such men stand ready to carry it into glory?

WE confess to considerable surprise that the Navy Department does not turn its attention to the construction of more broadside iron-clad vessels. The *New Ironsides* is, we believe, the only vessel of this class which we now have. Numerous Monitors have been made, and a large contract is still on hand. The two great rams now in process of construction, are also turreted vessels. There is no objection to the number of vessels of this type built and building, for we shall doubtless need them all; but it is hardly judicious, we think, to confine our constructions exclusively to this one model. In the attack of fortifications, what is above all wanted is concentration of fire, and this can only be obtained by the broadside fire of powerfully armed ships. And so far as the behavior of the *Ironsides*, whenever she has been in action, is concerned, there has certainly been nothing to make the authorities backward in building more like her. All the testimony goes to show that, in the various attacks on Fort Wagner, it was her fire always that silenced the work. In the attack of Fort Sumter in April last, when she was used by Admiral DUPONT as his flag-ship, her failure to do all that was expected of her arose simply from the fact that her steering apparatus was imperfect, and being caught in a strong tide-way, she became unmanageable; but her defensive powers were on that occasion proved to be of a very high order. The whole subject of iron-clad vessels is yet in its infancy. Those who know most of the matter know how little is known. Under these circumstances, the only sound method is to distribute our constructions among the various models promising the best success.

In the Cavalry fight at Culpepper, great stress is laid upon the effect of horse-battery D, 2d Artillery, under command of Lieutenant Williston. This battery is one of the light 12-pounder batteries recently horsed. It was found by the Cavalry generals that the shell, case, and canister power of our small-bore rifled guns was not sufficient for close combat, and that the varied and densely timbered country in which our operations generally take place, gave little scope for long-range guns. These guns, on account of their unusual weight for horse Artillery, require eight horses for each gun and caisson. The result of the recent skirmish is the best justification of the wisdom of Brigadier-General HUNT, the Chief of Artillery of the Army of the Potomac, in determining to employ with Cavalry a greater weight of Artillery than has hitherto been used with that arm.

THE National Rifle Association of England, in spite of the volunteer interest, seems rather poorly supported. It has recently appealed to the public for pecuniary aid; alleging, as a claim, the great impetus which its efforts have given to marksmanship, during the past four years. Yet it is probably rather an exaggeration to say that these efforts "have already placed England first among nations in the use of the weapon by which modern victories are won." It is to be doubted that England will ever rank skill in rifle-

shooting among her distinguishing points. An extended frontier, or at least ranges of forests and mountains, where the necessities of defence or the attractions of the chase keep up the use of the weapon, seem indispensable to the maintenance of superiority in its use. Merely amateur shooting is a matter of fashion, and is subject to the fluctuations of taste. By suitable means, the 150,000 English citizen volunteers may be kept up near the average marksmanship of our organized militia; but that is all that can be hoped for.

It is a part of the regular pastime of the Anglo-Southern journals, to contrast the exceeding regard of the rebel leaders for the usages of war and the rights of humanity, with the alleged total contempt of both, on the part of the Federal Government and its Generals. One of these papers severely censures General LOGAN for his humorous admission, that when in the rebel territory he was not hard on his boys, who, with scarcely a biscuit in their knapsacks, sometimes made free with a chicken or two; and calls attention, thereupon, to the astonishing contrast afforded by LEE's soldiers in Pennsylvania, adding:—"The Confederate Generals, during their recent incursion, sternly repressed individual plunder, and went through the decorous ceremony of paying for the stores they required, in the only currency which they could be expected to possess!" Italics and exclamation point are ours. There is a conscious grin in the paragraph, though the editor, probably, hardly understood the full magnitude of the joke he was perpetrating.

THE English Army and Navy Gazette is endeavoring to open the eyes of the British authorities to the fact that they are still dependent upon the old 95 cwt. or 8-inch gun, while we Americans are provided with 15-inch guns of 20 tons weight, and capable of throwing shot of from 420 to 450 lbs.; and while we will shortly be able to turn our longest ships almost upon their own axes, they still require a space nearly as large as Spithead, in which "to wind" their Warriors, Black Princes, &c. "It is undeniable," the Gazette says, "that the establishment of a few of Brigadier GILLMORE's batteries before Sebastopol, on the 17th of October, 1854, instead of the 'tremendous armament,' of which Lord GRANVILLE boasted, would have 'knocked the place into a cocked hat' in 24 hours." In the light of these facts it very safely comes to the conclusion that England's course toward this country, in the matter of the rebel iron-clads, has been all wrong, and that "it is not possible that a great commercial nation should tolerate such loose and dangerous practice as is now contended for by neutrals, whose interest or passion urges them to violate the Queen's proclamation and to endanger the peace of the realm." Will the Gazette tell us why the British press and the British Government have been so long persistently blind to this fact, and what has so suddenly opened their eyes to it? If Americans have ever doubted it, they understand thoroughly now that the true measure of British friendship is found in the length of our pockets and the calibre of our guns.

A NEW edition of the Revised Army Regulations of 1861 has been issued by the publisher, GEORGE W. CHILDS, of Philadelphia, with an Appendix of some forty pages, "containing the changes and laws affecting army regulations and articles of war to June 25, 1863." There are also changes in the body of the text, but as there has been no corresponding alteration in the paging of the table of contents it is difficult to find them. The reference to page 281, under the head of "Medical Department," for instance, lands us in the midst of the forms for the Commissary Department. We trust this is not an evidence of the manner in which the plates of this important work have been revised. Though there is no announcement to that effect, we presume this revision of the regulations is the result of the labors of the Board to whom the work was committed at Washington last winter.

THE London Naval and Military Gazette of September 12th, says:—"We have information which leads us to believe that President DAVIS and his Government have for some time past been preparing arms and accoutrements for the negro levies, and that, in the remoter parts of the Southern States, training to arms has been extensively carried on. It is said that almost immediately a large force of the colored race can be assembled and regimented."

THE latest European advices seem to show conclusively that the British Government means to act uprightly in the case of the iron-clad rams. It is stated that Earl RUSSELL has given written assurance to Mr. ADAMS, our Minister to England, that these vessels will not be allowed to quit the Mersey. The British Government certainly could not do otherwise; but it will relieve the public mind if we can rely firmly on this official promise.

FOREIGN NAVAL AND MILITARY MATTERS.

THE military budgets of the English and French armies for 1863-4, show that the total effective strength of the English Army was 147,118; that of the French, 355,187; the cost per head of the effective and non-effective English, numbering 147,118 men, was \$446 67, while the French effective and non-effective force of 400,000 was \$208 60 per head. The cost of the British manufacturing department was \$31 20 per head, against \$13 40; military stores (British) per head, \$27 36; French, \$14 44; purchase of small-arms (British), \$3 45; against \$1 18; British military education, \$5 62; French, \$1 70; administration of the British Army (Secretary of State and Commander-in-Chief's department), \$6 94; French, \$1 67; Government Staff (British) per individual, \$1,455 60; French, \$1,872; clothing (British) \$19 24, against \$9 58 French. During a discussion in the British Association upon the difference between the cost of the French and English armies, the opinion was expressed that economy would be secured in a much greater degree, if the Government, instead of themselves manufacturing the material required for use in the Army and Navy, would entrust it to contractors.

A RECENT trial of the French and English armor plates was held at Portsmouth, England. The range, as usual, was 200 yards, and the projectile a cast-iron 68-pound shot, the practice taking place aloft from the *Foam* gunboat, against the plates fixed on the side of the *Monarch*, old sailing liner. The plates comprised four of the French, two of 4½ inches, and the remaining two of 5½ inches; and two of English, one made for the ship *Agincourt* of 5½ inches, and one of 5½ inches, the average length of the whole being 15 feet, and their breadth 3 feet 4 inches. The French plates of 4½ inches received six and seven shots respectively, and both proved to be of a very inferior quality. They had both very extensive cracks and separations of the metal, and showed cracks of greater extent than have appeared in the French-made plates on any former trial. The 5½ inch plates stood no better, considering the extra inch of metal. One received ten shots, several of which were edge blows and opened the layers of the metal in an unusual manner, proving these plates, like the former ones tested, to be of very inferior manufacture in the welding. The metal was of good quality. This plate was struck by three shots in a diameter of 13 inches, and in the centre of this space there were very deep fissures, with the iron driven into the ship's side from the main body of the plate. The English plates stood almost equally, and were by far the best of the six tested.

THE total enrolled strength of the British Volunteer force is 159,000 men of all ranks, of whom 1,300 are Cavalry, 23,000 Artillery, 2,500 Engineers, and 132,200 Rifle Volunteers; and although quarterly returns and the "Army List," may show no sensible diminution, yet in many cases, it is said, the number of effectives falls far short of the number enrolled. Drills are becoming less frequent, musters smaller, and recruits more difficult to enlist; and, notwithstanding what has already been done by Government, or what may still be done, it is believed that the "Volunteer Force will gradually dissolve as former Volunteer Forces have, unless the youth of this country (England) more generally practice, as well as acknowledge the duty of not being willing only, but 'volens et volens' willing and able to defend it."

THE British ship *Wolverine*, to carry an armament of 21 guns, was recently launched at Woolwich. Her keel was laid down in the spring of 1859, and the work was in a forward state; but the hands having been withdrawn, her completion was delayed over two years, in order to bring forward the *Caledonia*, iron-cased ship. The *Wolverine* is 253 feet long, extreme breadth is 40 feet 9 inches, and her tonnage 1,703.

THE two suspected iron-clads, the *El-Tousson* and *El-Mounassir*, building in the yard of Mr. LAIRD, are frigates of immense power. They are 230 feet over all, 42 feet beam, with 19 feet 6 inches depth of hold. Tonnage, 1,850 o.m.; horse-power, 350. They will combine speed with good sea-going qualities. They are very flat-bottomed, with exceedingly fine ends, and will sit low in the water. Their draft when loaded will be about 15 feet; estimated speed 11 knots. The stem is so formed that the vessel may be used as a ram, and the stern, which overhangs, affords protection to the screw and rudder from shot or collisions. The rig is that of a bark; the masts (which are telescopic), and the lower yards being of iron. The armor-plating on the sides of the vessels is 4½ inches thick amidships, and rather less at the ends. The plates, the joining of which together is imperceptible, are fitted into a teak backing of great strength. The deck is of 5 inches teak, protected with iron. The bulwarks let down in case of action in order to allow the turret guns to fire over them. They have two cylindrical turrets on Captain COLES' principle—one before, and the other abaft the engine-room, heavily plated. These turrets are made for two guns each. The pilot-house is formed of teak and iron. At either end of the vessel are raised decks, which afford excellent accommodations for the officers and crew. In the captain's cabin provision is made for two heavy stern guns, and heavy guns can be trained from the fore-castle deck. These vessels have capacity for 300 tons of coal. All the machinery is below the water-line.

In an adjoining dock the British frigate called the *Agincourt* is building, and the work is rapidly pro-

gressing. About three-fourths of the iron-work of the hull is now fitted in place, and a large proportion of this completely rivetted and finished off, so that the carpenters have commenced with the wood-work. Large quantities of the 5½ inch armor-plates have been received; and as all the machinery for preparing and fitting them has been complete and at work for some time, it is expected that rapid progress will be made with fitting them to the sides of the frigate. The *Agincourt* is of 6,720 tons burden.

A writer in one of the English military journals complains of the martinet who, on first arriving at the East India stations, insist upon the troops observing in a tropical climate the same regulations which prevail at the Horse Guards at home. "He laughs at the climate; his men must not mind such a trifle; and the surgeons treat the diseases of India according to those of England, which they often resemble. 'I have heard tales of the absurdities perpetrated by the commanding officer of a regiment on its first landing, which are appalling. Knapsacks and shavers are insisted on; the orderly room is held in the middle of the day, and officers and men are compelled to be standing about in the sun, with an order against their wearing any but forage caps, at a time when even the turbaned natives repose in the shade. Our army is well disciplined, brave, devoted; but military is very frequently not common sense, and many lives are sacrificed in the observance of regulations unsuited to the country. So long as they die according to regulation, the commanding officer is too often satisfied, knowing that he cannot be blamed, while to take sanitary measures on his own responsibility might bring heavy reproof.'"

THE *Belfast News*, writing of "seditious organizations in Ireland," says "that in 1798, the rebels were 'United Irishmen.' In 1803, they were Sons of Freedom, or what not. In 1848, they were Young Irelanders. Five years ago they were Phoenix men, and to-day they are Fenians and sons of St. Patrick. The objects and organization of the Fenian Brotherhood we have already fully explained; and although we do not believe that it numbers anything like 80,000 men, that the American brethren assert have been already drilled and armed in Ireland, there are not wanting indications that the conspiracy is widespread, and has many adherents. The Fenians, it seems, are to hold themselves in readiness for anything that may turn up. A war with France, now perhaps the most improbable event that can be imagined, or, what is far more likely, a war with America, is what they are to look out for with anxiety. The herald that makes proclamation that 'America and England are foes, will, without knowing it, call the Fenians to arms—not to protect, but to assail their country. Vast numbers of Irishmen have gone to America, and the belief is entertained by the ignorant that they will one day come back 'with a vengeance,' as the *Nation* once significantly said."

THE results which have been achieved by the *Florida* and *Alabama*, in the destruction of our commerce, are attracting the attention of the English naval and commercial classes. They feel that they are particularly exposed to attacks from vessels of this class, possessing great speed, with but little fighting power, and it is proposed to build some vessels expressly to ward off this danger—to give them the greatest attainable speed; two or three very heavy guns—no rigging whatever, jury-masts being provided in case of accident to the machinery. A speed of 17 knots an hour, by placing a 300 horse-power engine in a small vessel, is believed to be attainable.

FRANCIS' corrugated iron wagons have been finally adopted for use in the English Army. They have been in use for some time by our Regular Engineer train.

MESSRS. Deville and Caron have lately been making experiments on the properties of a new gun-metal, a compound of silicium and copper. When copper contains rather less than five per cent. of silicium, it presents a fine bronze color, is fusible, and rather harder than bronze,—but is perfectly ductile, and can be readily worked without clogging the tools as bronze does. Its tenacity is remarkable, being equal to that of iron. Silicium is the basis of sand, and the manufacture of its compounds with copper may be made by fusing together a mixture of sand, sodium, and copper, with some common salt and fluor spar as flux.

THE best armor-plates made on the Continent are those of Messrs. Petin, Gaudet & Co., near Lyons. It was found that the extreme purity of the French iron was attended with some disadvantages, which has led in England to a preference for an iron not quite so pure. In constructing rolled armor plates, all the blooms, from which the several slabs of a pile for an armor-plate are laid up, are now well hammered; indeed it is doubtful if the iron can be well cleansed by any other means. These blooms are then rolled generally 12 inches wide, and 1 inch thick, and sheared 30 inches long. Five of these are piled and rolled down into a rough slab, and two such slabs are welded and rolled down to a thickness of 1½ inches, and sheared 4 feet square. Four of these are piled and rolled down to a plate 8 by 4 feet, and 2½ inches thick; and, lastly, four of these are piled and rolled to a single armor plate of 4½ inch thickness. For thicker plates, the number of the slabs piled is increased in proportion. There are thus at least 160 thicknesses of iron to be reduced from 1 inch each to a pile only 4½ inches thick,

each slab, originally 1 inch thick, being brought down to one-thirty-fifth of that thickness. There are, in a single plate, 4,000 square feet and upwards of surface to be welded in the rolls, and when the larger slabs are brought together, preparatory to the final rolling, the welding is a most critical operation, requiring not only the greatest nicety in heating, but the utmost precision in the time allotted to each part of the operation. The rolled plates, now produced when required of a weight of 20 tons, 20 feet long and 12 inches thick, appear to have the advantage over those produced under the steam hammer. The hammered plates are made, however, from scrap iron, and it is a question whether the brittleness which they have been found to disclose does not proceed from the hard and irregular quality of the scrap, rather than from the mechanical action of the hammer. The mode of manufacturing hammered plates is as follows:—Scrap iron of the best description is selected and cleaned, piled, hammered into a bloom, and then rolled into bars 6 inches wide and 1 inch thick. These bars are cut up, piled, and again hammered into a slab. Several of these slabs are put together, heated, and hammered to the form required, and this process is repeated until the plate has increased gradually to the requisite length.

NAPOLEON'S ARMY AND CAMPAIGNS.

A RECENT French work, entitled "Military Souvenirs," (*Souvenirs Militaires*) of the decade of 1804-14, contains the reminiscences of M. Le Duc FEZENAC, General of Division, and a soldier of the time of the First NAPOLEON. In the year 1804 he entered the ranks of the Grand Army, at the age of 20, as a private in the 59th regiment. This corps was part of the force which, encamped at Boulogne, was destined for the invasion of England. Having passed through a brief novitiate as a private soldier and sous-officier, M. DE FEZENAC, in the course of nine months, was raised to the grade of sub-lieutenant. He was soon after placed on the staff of Marshal NEY, and under that brilliant soldier beheld the crowning victory of Jena, and the overthrow of the Prussian monarchy. He subsequently went through the winter campaign, was made prisoner of war in 1807, endured a brief captivity, and, after the peace of Tilsit, saw active service again in Spain, as a soldier of the invading army which, after Baylen and the Convention of Cintra, was intended to subjugate the Peninsula and to "drive the leopard into the ocean." He was again on the staff of Marshal NEY, and shared in the brief and deceptive triumphs which at first marked the advance of the French and seemed to promise a speedy conquest. Having married a daughter of the Duke DE FELTRE, M. DE FEZENAC, now assured of promotion, became an aide-de-camp of BERTHIER, and joined the host which crossed the Niemen to perish on the steppes of Poland and Russia. After Borodino he was made colonel of the 4th Foot in the corps of NEY, and distinguished himself in the fearful service of covering the retreat from Moscow to the Vistula. From the rank of colonel he advanced to that of General of Brigade, serving in that capacity at the battle of Leipzig.

The main interest of the volume consists in its descriptions of the campaigns of NAPOLEON, of his army, his generals, and the exhibition of the causes of his successes and failures. Those who have been in the habit of extolling the discipline and thorough organization of the Grand Army, will have reason to re-consider their opinion upon reading M. DE FEZENAC'S *Souvenirs*. The army which was encamped at Boulogne was the best NAPOLEON ever commanded; and yet it was evidently very ill-instructed, and wanting in proper discipline and practice:—

"History attributes to the camp at Boulogne our subsequent successes, and describes it as always manoeuvring and employed in military labors and exercises. My readers will be surprised to learn that our commanders took little pains in instructing us, and drew little profit from so good an opportunity. . . . My regiment was seldom paraded to manoeuvre; we made a few marches; sometimes practiced at a target, but very irregularly; and there was no skirmishing, bayonet, or sword exercise. No attempt was made to teach us to throw up a field-work; and none of our officers did anything that required head."

This army triumphed at Ulm and Austerlitz, and moved with extraordinary speed across France, overran Germany in a few weeks, subsisting upon pillage and forced requisitions. Its success, due to NAPOLEON'S genius, to its heroic valor, and the errors of its opponents, was in the highest degree splendid; but this did not conceal the perilous evils of the system on which it was organized and supported:—

"This short campaign was, as it were, a miniature of all that followed. The excess of fatigue, the want of food, the rigor of the cold, the disorders caused by pillage—nothing of all this was wanting to it, and I experienced in a month what I was to go through in my career. Brigades, even regiments, went to pieces. . . . Marshal BERTHIER, chief of the staff, used to write, 'In this kind of war there are no magazines, and the generals must find subsistence in the districts they go through.' This was sanctioning pillage, and the countries we traversed were ruined by it. We did not the less suffer from cold and hunger. . . . I never went through so much in any campaign, that of Russia excepted, nor saw the army in greater disorder. All this developed discipline and insubordination. When the soldiers went to a village they were tempted to stay there, and the country swarmed with reckless stragglers. History, however, depicts us as a triumphant army, with soldiers bent on glory and the rivals of their officers."

Whole pages of this volume are filled with evidences of the ruinous results of making "war support war"—that is, of throwing an army upon a country without any provision but its resources. This was one of the reasons of the complete failure of NAPOLEON'S lieutenants in the Peninsula; it accounts in part for the catastrophe in Russia; but we trace it in all the campaigns of the Empire. The following is a picture of the state of the French army in 1807, some months before the battle of Friedland:—

"Our army at this time was greatly reduced, 60,000 men being absent from their colors, for the most part engaged in pillage, which, indeed, necessity seemed to justify. NAPOLEON gave numerous orders for the subsistence of his troops, but few of them were executed, or capable of execution. It was all very well to write about detecting the provisions that were concealed, to make distributions, and establish magazines; those who were in the service knew what came of it. Stragglers wasted the country and deprived us of resources which the army might have procured regularly. Our soldiers used to say it was a mockery to remain at their colors when they could, if they pleased, live much better elsewhere, and the example of pillaging became contagious. . . . However plausible were the orders given in January, my corps was starving by the month of March. . . . The cavalry especially had lost its spirit."

The Russian campaign was the proof test of an army organized after this fashion, that is, composed of brave troops, but unaccustomed to strict discipline, and depending mainly on the resources of the country. In the retreat the soldiers turned to pillage as a habit, destroying the supplies which had been collected on a larger scale than had ever been known, and fell into a state of demoralization to which, probably, there never was a parallel. We quote one of these frightful descriptions:—

"The magazines had been respected at Wilna, but were sacked at Kowno, and this fresh disorder brought on fresh misfortunes; many of our men drank rum in immoderate quantities, and died from the effects of cold afterwards. They stayed in the camps till the liquor ran about the streets; others plundered the biscuits and made havoc of the flour stores. The doors of the dépôts for clothing were burst open, and the clothes scattered about; each man took what he chose, and dressed himself in the streets; many hurried through the town, and thought of nothing but flight."

It has been supposed that if the organization of NAPOLEON's army was not without faults, the arrangements he made for securing efficiency in the staff attached to each corps d'armées were in the highest degree admirable. But M. DE FEZENSAC shows conclusively that the staff system in the Imperial service was ill-managed and very defective. The officers were no doubt intelligent, but they were ill-provided with horses, maps, glasses, and other appointments, and the result was that erroneous mistakes were not seldom committed in the transmission or execution of the most important orders.

The main cause of the utter failure of the Russian campaign, M. DE FEZENSAC shows to have been the advance of NAPOLEON with the bulk of his army from Smolensko to Moscow without any regular basis of operations, and without any organized means of transport, of assuring subsistence, and preserving his communications. This advance, risked in the false hope that a battle near Moscow would assure peace and a safe return to the French army, extended NAPOLEON's forces beyond the distance which they could really hold, and separated them into disconnected masses, exposed to be intercepted and cut off, to lose any magazines they had collected, and thus to perish of cold and hunger in a barren and inhospitable country. In fact, after the march upon Moscow the EMPEROR's host formed isolated columns stretched along a line 1,000 miles in length, and, occupying as they did a wasted country, and without any adequate supplies, it is wonderful any of them escaped annihilation. As for the cause assigned by Sir WILLIAM PATER, the alleged treachery of Prince SCHWARTZENBERG in uncovering the right of the French to TCHICHAPOFF, it is not even alluded to in this volume; and as for the ability of the Russian Generals, to which JOMINI and Sir A. ALISON ascribe chiefly NAPOLEON's overthrow, without denying their tenacity and patriotism, M. DE FEZENSAC shows that it has been enormously over-rated. Indeed, as the Duke has more than hinted, their first manoeuvres, which sought to risk an action within the camp of Drissa, in a clumsy imitation of Torres Vedras, exposed all their armies to destruction, and M. DE FEZENSAC justly remarks that had they shown any skill or vigor, not a French regiment should have re-crossed the Beresina.

We have before alluded to the utter lack of discipline of the soldiery on their retreat, which broke up entire divisions into stragglers, and tempted the leading columns to destroy any magazines they found on their route, and thus to insure the starvation of their comrades. This habit of indiscriminate pillage was never so frightfully self-destructive. Take, for instance, this scene among many at Smolensko, the first stage on the retreat from Moscow, where some supplies had been collected for the army:—

"Smolensko, like Minsk, was one of the great dépôts of the army. We looked forward to the magazines which had been made at this place, and, indeed, they had been well replenished. But when an army becomes completely disorganized, it is impossible to arrest the progress of its ruin. The Imperial Guard alone received its rations at Smolensko, for the troops forced open and pillaged the magazines, and in twenty-four hours the resources of months were consumed. The 3d corps, which arrived the last at Smolensko, and had the task of defending its approaches, was forgotten by those whom it had protected. While we held the enemy at bay the rest of the army sacked the magazines, and when my regiment entered the town it was left without a morsel of food."

During the whole of the calamitous retreat, M. DE FEZENSAC served at the head of his regiment, and justly won the encomium of NEY by his cool, patient, and heroic conduct. Some idea may be formed from the losses of this corps of those of the Grand Army; of three battalions, each 1,000 strong, 200 men, more dead than alive, without arms, clothing, or accoutrements, were all who were mustered upon the Vistula.

In the following campaign, when NAPOLEON's Empire was lost on the plains of Leipzig, M. DE FEZENSAC served as a General of Brigade in the first corps, commanded by VANDAMME, and, having witnessed the disaster of Culm, became a prisoner at the capitulation of Dresden. He coincides with the general opinion that NAPOLEON's discomfiture, although precipitated by the defection of his German allies, should be really ascribed to the errors of his lieutenants, to the exhaustion of his conscript army, and to the break-down of the military system that depended for its existence on victory. Strategically the EMPEROR's genius was not wanting; his position astride upon the Elbe appeared calculated to insure success; but the instruments failed in the master's hand, and he was overthrown at last by generals, none of whom, with the single exception, of BLUCHER, showed any vigor, daring, or ability.

The volume is written in a spirit of candor which renders it very valuable to the student of military history.

SUICIDE IN THE FRENCH ARMY.—A Paris correspondent of the London Army and Navy Gazette thus refers to a recent case of suicide:—

"A soldier of the 3d regiment of Grenadiers of the Guard, quartered at the fortress of Mont-Valerien, near Paris, was found the other day to have strangled himself in a small room, in which he was engaged in special work. It was a most singular method which this man adopted to make away with himself. After having purchased some fine cord, necessary for the execution of his fatal project, he locked himself into his room. It appears that he then tied his feet in such a manner that he could not kick about, placed himself on a bench, put a cord round his neck, and at each end of the cord fastened a weight; he then threw himself on his back, and the weights causing the cord to press on his

throat, he must have been shortly strangled. Perhaps there never occurred a more determined case of suicide; the preparations showed a good deal of calculation; then the tying up of the feet, and lastly the non-employment of the suicide's hands, which must have been left free, and with which he might of course up to a very late moment have removed the cord which was choking out his life. Not long ago some statistics on suicide were published, and Frenchmen were much surprised at finding that the crime was far more common in France than in England. A Parisian remarked to me, "Why, I thought you Englishmen did nothing else all day long than kill yourselves." He saw London fogs and gin driving crowds of people into the Thames, to escape from bad weather and misery produced by drunkenness. The Frenchman generally kills himself out of love, or from an overweening confidence in a better life to come. Hardly a year passes without NAPOLEON's celebrated order on suicide being re-issued to the army, where this crime at times assumes the character of a violent epidemic."

AN ENGLISH OFFICER AT GETTYSBURG.

EXTRACTS from the "Diary of an English officer," who was with the Confederates during their invasion of Pennsylvania, are published in the September number of *Blackwood's Magazine*. He was also present at the battle of Gettysburg, and reveals some interesting experiences of that engagement. The rebel staff officers whom he saw on the day previous to the fight, "spoke of the battle," "as a certainty, and the "universal feeling in the army was one of profound contempt for an enemy whom they had beaten so constantly, "and under so many disadvantages."

This overweening confidence, he tells us further on, was the ruin of the rebels, causing the loss of the battle upon which they had staked so much. The fight of the second day, as he claims to have the best reason for supposing, came off prematurely. Neither LEE nor LONGSTREET intended that it should have begun that day. Their plans were deranged, he also thinks, by the events of the first day. General LONGSTREET informed him, "that the "mistake they had made was in not concentrating the "army more, and making the attack the first day with 30,000 "men instead of 15,000. The advance had been in three lines, "and the troops of Hill's corps who gave way were young "soldiers, who had never been under fire before."

General MEADE is commended for not advancing immediately upon the repulse of the rebels. His men, we are informed "would never have withstood the tremendous fire "of artillery they would have been exposed to."

General LEE's retreat after the battle is ascribed to the fact that he had failed to capture the ammunition he needed from the enemy, as he had confidently counted upon doing, according to precedent, "and as his communications "with Virginia were intercepted, he was compelled to fall "back to Winchester, and draw his supplies from thence."

The conduct of General LEE at the battle of Gettysburg, is described as perfectly sublime:—

"He was engaged in rallying and in encouraging the broken troops, and was riding about a little in front of the wood, quite alone—the whole of his staff being engaged in a similar manner, further to the rear. His face, which always placid and cheerful, did not show signs of the slightest disappointment, care, or annoyance; and he was addressing to every soldier he met, a few words of encouragement, such as, 'All this will come right in the end; we'll talk it over afterwards; but, in the mean time, all good men must rally. We want all good and true men just now; &c. He spoke to all the wounded that passed him, and the slightly wounded he exhorted: 'to bind up their hurts and take up a musket' in this emergency. Very few failed to answer his appeal, and I saw many badly wounded men take off their hats and cheer him."

"I saw General WILLCOX (an officer who wears a short round jacket and a battered straw hat) come up to him, and explain, almost crying, the state of his brigade. General LEE immediately shook hands with him, and said, cheerfully, 'Never mind, General, all this has been my fault—it is I that have lost this fight, and you must help me out of it in the best way you can.'"

"In this manner I saw General LEE encourage and reanimate his somewhat dispirited troops, and magnanimously take upon his own shoulders the whole weight of the repulse."

We have also a personal description of General LEE, who is spoken of as follows:—

"General LEE is almost without exception, the handsomest man of his age I ever saw. He is fifty-six years old, tall, broad-shouldered, very well made, well set up—a thorough soldier in appearance; and his manners most courteous and full of dignity. He is a perfect gentleman in every respect. I imagine no man has so few enemies, or is so universally esteemed. Throughout the South, all agree in pronouncing him to be as near perfection as a man can be. He has none of the small vices, such as smoking, drinking, chewing, or swearing, and his bitter enemy never accused him of any of the greater ones. He generally wears a well-worn long grey jacket, a high black felt hat, and blue trousers tucked into his Wellington boots. I never saw him carry arms, and the only mark of his military rank is the three stars on his collar. He rides a handsome horse, which is extremely well groomed. He himself is very neat in his dress and person, and on the most arduous marches he always looks smart and clean."

I believe he has never slept in a house since he has commanded the Virginia army, and he invariably declines all offers of hospitality, for fear the person offering it may afterwards get into trouble for having sheltered the Rebel General. The relations between him and LONGSTREET are quite touching—they are always together, and LEE relies very much upon LONGSTREET's judgment. It is impossible to please LONGSTREET more than by praising LEE. I believe these two generals to be as little ambitious and as thoroughly unselfish as any men in the world. Both long for a successful termination of the war, in order that they may retire into obscurity. Stonewall JACKSON (until his death the third in command of their army) was just such another simple-minded servant of his country. It is understood that General LEE is a religious man, though not so demonstrative in that respect as JACKSON; and, unlike his late brother-in-law, he is a member of the Church of England. His only faults, so far as I can learn, arise from his excessive amiability."

General LONGSTREET is described as an Alabamian—a thick-set man, forty-three years of age; he was an infantry major in the old army, and now commands the 1st corps d'armée. By the soldiers he is invariably spoken of as the best fighter in the whole army. His "war endurance is most extraordinary; he seems to require neither food nor sleep."

Gen. EWELL is a remarkable-looking old soldier, bald, with a prominent nose, and rather a haggard, sickly face: having so lately lost his

leg above the knee, he is still a complete cripple, and falls off his horse occasionally. Directly he dismounts he has to be put on crutches. He was Stonewall JACKSON's coadjutor during the celebrated valley campaign, and proves an efficient successor to that General, who was much indebted to him, as I have been told by General JOHNSON, for many of his victories. He used to be a great swearer—in fact, he is said to have been the only person who was unable to restrain that propensity before JACKSON; but since his late (rather romantic) marriage, he has (to use the American expression) 'joined the church.'

General PENDLETON, Chief of Artillery was a West-Pointer; but in more peaceable times he fills the post of Episcopal clergyman in Lexington, Virginia. Unlike General POLK, he unites the military and clerical professions together, and continues to preach whenever he gets a chance. On these occasions he wears a surplice over his uniform.

General PICKETT commands one of LONGSTREET's divisions. He wears his hair in long ringlets, and is altogether rather a desperate-looking character. He is the officer who, as Captain PICKETT of the U. S. Army, figured in the difficulty between the British and United States in the San Juan Island affair, under General HANNEY, four or five years ago."

General JES STUART is a good-looking, jovial character, exactly like his photographs. He is a good and gallant soldier, though he sometimes incurs ridicule by his harmless affectation and peculiarities. The other day he rode through a Virginian town, his horse covered with garlands of roses. He also departs considerably from the severe simplicity of dress adopted by other Confederate generals; but no one can deny that he is the right man in the right place."

While bestowing great praise upon the rebel cavalry of fiers for their efficiency and pluck, the writer has evidently no great opinion of either the rebel cavalry or our own. Every impartial observer, he tells us, agrees that—

"These cavalry fights are miserable affairs. Neither party has any idea of serious charging with the sabre. They approach one another with considerable boldness, until they get to within about forty yards, and then, at the very moment when a dash is necessary, and the sword alone should be used, they hesitate, halt, and commence a desultory fire with carbine and revolvers. Stuart's cavalry can hardly be called cavalry in the European sense of the word; but on the other hand, the country in which they are accustomed to operate not adapted for cavalry."

General HOOD is a tall, thin, wiry-looking man, with a grave face and light-colored beard, is thirty-three years old, and is accounted one of the best and most promising officers in the army. By his Texan and Alabamian troops he is adored. He formerly commanded the Texan Brigade, but has now been promoted to the command of a division. His troops are accused of being a wild set, and difficult to manage; and it is the great object of the chiefs to check their innate plundering propensities by every means in their power. Indeed, the Confederate soldier, as a rule, is, in spite of his many virtues, the most incorrigible horse-stealer in the world."

Of the Pennsylvania Dutch, with whom our author came in contact, he seems to have formed a very poor opinion:

"They are," he tells us, "the most unpatriotic people I ever saw and openly state that they don't care which side wins provided they are left alone. They abuse Lincoln tremendously."

In conclusion he informs us, that during a journey of three months and a half through the entire length and breadth of the Confederate States, including Texas and the trans-Mississippi country,

"I never met a man who was not anxious for a termination of the war; and I have never met a man, woman, or child, who contemplated its termination as possible without an entire separation from the now detested Yankee. I have never been asked for arms or a gratuity by any man or woman, black or white. Every one knew who I was, and all spoke to me with the greatest confidence. I have rarely heard any person complain of the almost total ruin which has befallen so many. All are prepared to undergo still greater sacrifices if they contemplate and prepare to receive great reverses which it is impossible to avert. They look to a successful termination of the war as certain, although few are sanguine enough to fix a speedy date for it, and nearly all bargain for its lasting at least all Lincoln's presidency. I have lived in bivouac with all the Southern armies, which are as distinct from one another as the British is from the Austrian, and I have never once seen an instance of insubordination."

On returning across the lines, by flag of truce, to New York, immediately after the battle of Gettysburg,

"I heard every one talking of the total demoralization of the Rebels as a certain fact, and all seemed to anticipate their approaching destruction. All this sounded very absurd to me, who had left Lee's army four days previously as full of fight as ever—much stronger in numbers, and ten times more efficient in every military point of view, than it was when it crossed the Potomac to invade Maryland a year ago. In its own opinion, Lee's army had not lost any of its prestige at the battle of Gettysburg, in which it most gallantly stormed strong intrenchments defended by the whole army of the Potomac, which never ventured outside its works, or approached in force within half a mile of the Confederate artillery."

THE U. S. steamer *Nansemond*, blockading, all well, was spoken 16th inst., off Cape Lookout.

FOREIGN papers say that the notorious steamer *Sunder*, alias *Gibraltar*, ran the blockade off Charleston on the morning of the 23d ult., and that she had on board two six hundred and four four hundred pounds.

LAST week a great quantity of dry goods and shoes, crockery, salt, coffee, tea, &c., the cargo of the prize-ship *Cheshire*, were sold in this city by order of the U. S. Marshal. The goods sold well and readily, realizing prices beyond the appraisement.

THE British schooner *Julia Crocker*, from Old Harbor, Jamaica, August 25, arrived at this port on the 17th, reports that off Tortugas Island, Hayti, at noon on Sept. 1, a bark-rigged propeller, with lighted smoke-stack, very long lower masts, painted black, made for her with great speed till within one-fourth of a mile, when she changed her course and headed for Tortugas under slow head of steam. After going close in shore, she hauled off and headed eastward, and was still in sight at sunset, steering north.

THE schooner *Robert Knowles*, Captain Dutton, arrived at Washington on the 17th as a prize, having been captured by the Potomac flotilla off Cockpit Point, Va., for violating the blockade. She had cleared from Alexandria for Lewes, Del. It is important for shippers to know that vessels under the present regulations, although clearing from Alexandria to another loyal port, cannot land on the Virginia shore, as in the above case, without violating the blockade, unless a special permit has been granted for that purpose.

THE steamer *Miriam* had arrived at Liverpool with Bermuda dates to the 24th of August, and nearly 1,000 bales of cotton. When she left Bermuda the blockade breakers *Juno* and *Florida* were in the harbor, having again successfully run the blockade of a Southern port. The trade between Wilmington and Bermuda was rapidly increasing, and hardly a day elapsed without one or two arrivals from and departures for Wilmington. An immense stock of cotton was accumulating at Bermuda, in consequence of some of the heavier blockade runners preferring that port to Nassau, the latter being deemed now rather dangerous owing to the Federal cruisers.

A LETTER from the U. S. steamer *Fort Jackson*, dated at sea, Sept. 15, states that the vessel had encountered a storm, in which she was nearly wrecked. She had left the harbor of St. Georges on the 10th, and the storm occurred on the 11th. The ship finally weathered the gale with comparatively slight damage, although it will take some time and money to repair her. "But afterwards, through the carelessness of one of our engineers, we lost one of our boilers, and were near being blown up. The conservation of all on board cannot be described when this last disaster occurred. We are now under orders to proceed to some northern port for repairs." The *Fort Jackson* is a side-wheel steamer of 1,770 tons burden. The following is a list of her officers:—Captain, James Alden; Lieutenant Commanding, C. S. Norton; Surgeon, Philip S. Wales; Paymaster, Clifton Hellen; Acting Masters, W. E. Dennison, R. P. Swann; Acting Ensigns, G. N. Armstrong, Howard F. Moffat; Captain's Clerk, R. D. Bogart; Paymaster's Clerk, E. S. Hotham; Acting Master's Mates, Henry S. Eyring, R. P. Horrick; George W. Smoot, Wm. M. Mann, James D. Moore; Acting Chief Engineer, Rodney Smith; Acting Engineers, John L. Wilson, John Herron, Chas. H. Wakefield, Wm. M. Prentiss, Chas. Wines, Jas. H. Eppes; Acting Gunner Thomas Rice.

NAVY YARDS.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

The Yard has been busily engaged preparing for sea the following vessels, which the Department has ordered to be put in commission as soon as possible: The steamer *Paul Jones*, from the South Atlantic blockading squadron; the steam gunboat *Seneca*, which arrived here some time since; the steam transport *Pan-Kee*; the steamer *Richmond*, late of the Mississippi fleet; the *Mary Sanford*, Adam's Express steamer, and other vessels. The number of vessels returning from squadrons lately has rendered it incumbent on the authorities to fit out ships to replace them, which keeps our yards very busy.

Another new fast steamer, besides that spoken of, is to be built. Orders have been received from the Navy Department to commence as soon as convenient. That portion of the Navy Yard from which the steamer *Mercury* was launched is being enlarged, and the new launching-ways are in course of construction to facilitate the building of the new vessels. Already the *Wampanoag*, a large vessel, is under way at the Navy Yard, under the special surveillance of Mr. Delano. Mr. Steers' ship, the *Idaho*, is also advancing steadily.

On the 21st orders were received from the Navy Department, instructing Lieutenant Commander Fillebrown, the Executive Officer of the Yard, to prepare for sea service. Few officers ever attached to the New York Station have made so many friends for themselves as Mr. Fillebrown.

The United States steamer *Port Jackson*, an account of whose tempestuous experience we publish elsewhere, arrived on the 21st inst. in a disabled condition.

Last week, two hundred or more seamen of the *Brooklyn* [marched down opposite the Lyceum and demanded their pay. They stated that they had been ashore since the 25th of August, and had only received two months' pay, since which time not a cent has been given them of the money due. Captain Meade, of the *North Carolina*, addressed them, and stated that he himself, in the absence of the Admiral, had made arrangements by which they could immediately receive half the pay due them. The *Brooklyn* has had no commanding officer permanently attached to her for some time. Captain Enmons who brought her home, was detached a few days after her arrival, and on leaving he told the paymaster to give the men one month's pay and no more. In obeying this order the crew have suffered some hardship, but there is hardly anybody directly to blame for the matter.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Macedonian*, Lieutenant-Commander S. B. Luce, commanding, from Madeira, August 20, arrived on Monday. She had some very severe weather on the passage. The *Macedonian* left Newport in June last on practice duty. She has on board 125 midshipmen. No accident has occurred during the cruise. She left on Wednesday for Newport.

The *Neuborn* troop and transport ship is now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, taking in stores and provisions for the East Gulf squadron, Admiral Bailey. She will sail in a few days for the rendezvous of the blockade off Wilmington, North Carolina. Letters and other matters sent to the Brooklyn Naval Lyceum before the departure of the *Neuborn* will be forwarded and delivered to the officers and men of that squadron.

The United States gunboat *Rhode Island*, Commander Norton from St. George, (Bermuda), and 29 hours from Fortress Monroe, arrived at this port on the 21st.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

A Naval General court-martial has been in session for some time at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia. Several persons have been brought before it, tried and condemned for various terms of imprisonment.

The U. S. gunboat *Ladona* arrived on the 16th from off Charleston. She carries seven guns, including two 100-pounders. She has been actively employed on the blockade off Charleston and Bull's Bay. She lost eight of her crew during the attempt to storm Sumter on the night of the 8th instant. She returned to the Navy Yard for repairs to her machinery and hull.

The rebel ram *Atlanta* arrived on the 21st, in tow of the United States steam frigate *Powhatan*, according to local papers. The *Atlanta* will be fitted up for sea in such a manner as may seem best to the naval authorities.

The United States steamer *Conemaugh*, Captain Shufeldt, from Fort Royal 14th inst., arrived on the 19th; she touched off Charleston, with despatches for the Admiral.

The *Wachusett* has been taken from the dry-dock. The *Conemaugh* has been taken to the first wharf above Morris wharf, where she will undergo repairs.

BOSTON NAVY YARD.

The Navy Department has sent orders to Commodore Montgomery, the commanding officer at the Boston Navy Yard, to put the United States steam frigate *Niagara* in commission forthwith. She is to have stores, provisions, ammunition, and all other necessities ready for a six months' cruise, and to be commanded by Commodore Craven, late of the Mississippi Squadron. Several vessels in this yard are under immediate orders to go to sea.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Macedonian* was cruising at the entrance of Gibraltar on the 17th ult.

The U. S. steamer *Vanderbilt* was at Rio Janeiro, all well, on the 23rd of August. Rumors about her destruction are therefore false.

The U. S. sloop *St. Louis* left Madeira, August 18, for Teneriffe, all well.

Rear-Admiral Farragut met the leading merchants of New York on Thursday, at the Chamber of Commerce.

A paragraph is quoted from the *Charleston Courier* wherein it is stated that the rebel steamer *Suwal* was recently sunk between Moultrie and Sumter, in what manner the *Courier* does not state.

The new gunboat *Ozark* had a trial trip on Sept. 18. The naval inspectors pronounced the performance satisfactory. She is armed with two 11-inch guns in a revolving turret.

Work on the iron-clad battery *Tenness* is being pushed forward very rapidly. The turret is now being placed upon the vessel, and she is expected to be entirely completed, ready for service, in a few weeks.

A despatch from Paris of the 7th inst. says:—"It is asserted that the French government will reinforce the naval squadron on the coast of America, under the command of Laroneire de Noury."

Rear-Admiral de la Ronciere de Noury has been appointed to take command of the French naval force on the coast of the United States of America, in place of Rear-Admiral Reynaud, whose term of service has expired.

The examination for candidates for admission to the Naval Academy will be resumed on the 23d. A large number of applicants are likely to appear, as the Government has taken measures to secure appointments from all sections of the country, so far as it can be done under present circumstances.

Captain Ridgely, commanding U. S. steamer *Shenandoah*, reports, under date of the 17th inst., off New Inlet, N. C., that a blockade runner attempted to come out on the night of the 15th, but was driven back, and now lies a wreck at the mouth of the harbor.

ADMIRAL PORTER writes from Cairo, Sept. 18, that all seems quiet on the Mississippi: there has been but one attempt to interrupt navigation, and then the guerrillas were repulsed by the gunboat *Champion*, which they attacked. Our gunboats are constantly picking up Rebel deserters.

A letter from Portsmouth, England, of the 7th inst., says:—"The *Adventure*, screw iron steamer, Commander Lethbridge, is ordered to embark troops at this port for conveyance to Canada, to fill up vacancies in regiments now serving in that colony."

ADMIRAL MUSTAPHA PASHA, of the Turkish imperial navy, visited the Woolwich (Eng.) dockyard on the 7th inst., and inspected the iron-clad screw frigate *Caledonia* and various departments of the establishment.

From Kanagawa, August 10, we learn that Japan continued unquiet. A British fleet of twelve vessels had sailed for the western shores of Japan, to finish the punishment of the Daimios, who had recently been taken to task by the American and French men-of-war.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture of the schooner *Flying Scud*, by the steamer *Princess Royal*, on the 12th ult. She was from Brazos, Texas, loaded with cotton. The U. S. bark *Gen of the Sea*, on the 21st ult., off Charleston Harbor, Florida, captured the sloop *Richard*, five tons burden, loaded with eight and a half bales of cotton.

The construction of immense packet ships for transatlantic navigation is rapidly progressing at the docks of St. Nazaire, France, and one of these gigantic vessels will be ready for launching, it is thought, about the month of March next.

Every effort is being made by the officers superintending the construction of the iron-clad vessels *Puritan* and *Didator*, at this port, to have them finished as soon as circumstances will permit. The *Onondaga* (Quintard battery), now at Greenpoint, is also to be hurried forward with all convenient speed, and the four navy iron-clads are to be put in readiness for sea service without delay. There are rumors in naval circles that a whole fleet of ocean iron-clads is to be completed at the different navy yards immediately.

A commission is being organized by the French Minister of Marine to be charged with an examination of the comparative merits of the iron-clad frigates assembled at Cherbourg. Vice-Admiral Penard, President of the Council of Naval Works, has been appointed president of the commission. The members of the commission were, it was said, to proceed to Cherbourg about the 15th of September.

The Russian frigate *Ostiaha*, which has been in our harbor for some days past, was joined on Friday morning by two vessels of the same nationality—the steam frigate *Alexander Nevsky*, Captain Fedorovsky, and the *Peresvet*, Captain Cypriotti, both fifty-five days from Cronstadt. The *Alexander Nevsky* is the flagship of Rear-Admiral Lessovsky, who commands the Russian fleet in our waters. She is of 800 horse-power, and mounts 51 guns. The *Peresvet* is of 450 horse-power, and mounts 46 guns. The following additional Russian vessels are expected to arrive in a few days:—Caracote Variag, Captain Lund, mounting 16 guns, with engines of 360 horse power; Caracote Vitense, Capt. Kremer, of 16 guns, 300 horse power; Clipper Almos, Capt. Solenoy, 9 guns, 300 horse power; Clipper Ismouvdov, of 9 guns, 300 horse power; Clipper Inahont, 9 guns, 360 horse power.

NAVY GAZETTE.

NAVAL ORDERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

September 16, 1863.

General Order No. 19.

An examination having been made of the engines and boilers of the steamers *Meredith* and *State of Georgia*, on their recent arrival at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, the examining officers report that "a scale and scale have been allowed to accumulate to an injurious extent in the boilers" of the *Meredith*, and "the bad condition of the boilers" is attributed to "great neglect" on the part of the Engineer in charge; the engine of the *State of Georgia* is reported as having been grossly neglected—"many of the oil holes and channels in the brasses clogged up with hard dirt"—the condenser nearly filled with tallow—and "a thickness of five inches of tallow and dirt was found in the air pump," &c.

In consequence of this report, and in conformity with the determination heretofore announced by the Department, in General Order No. 18, Acting-First-Assistant Engineers, Henry Hill and Nathan D. Bates, who were the senior Engineers, respectively, attached to the steamers referred to, are dismissed from the Navy of the United States.

The attention of the Department has been called to "the almost universal complaint of defects in machinery and boilers of vessels" returning from cruises, and to the "negligence on the part of Engineers in not repairing defects as they occur, but waiting until they arrive in port, when everything is to be done by mechanics from the Navy Yard."

Engineers will hereafter understand that the condition of the machinery under their charge, on the arrival of the vessel from a cruise, will be considered as a test of their efficiency and fidelity in the discharge of their duties; and that the result of the examination then made, will determine whether they have discharged their duties in such a manner as to deserve commendation, or have been so grossly negligent or incompetent, as to render their expulsion from the service an act of justice to the public.

GREGOR WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

DETACHED.

Lieutenant-Commander R. W. Scott (sick), from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and awaiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Clark Wells, from the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, and ordered to command the *Galena*.

Surgeon John L. Fox, from the *Brooklyn*, and ordered to the *Niagara*.

Assistant-Surgeon Arthur Mathewson, from the *Winona*, and ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Assistant-Surgeon Charles J. S. Wells, from the *Brooklyn*, and ordered to the *Niagara*.

Assistant-Surgeon Heber Smith, from the *Itasca*, and ordered to the receiving ship, *North Carolina*.

Lieutenants, Geo. Dewey, and A. M. Mitchell; Paymaster, Charles W. Abbott; Second Assistant Engineers, Alexander V. Fraser, Jr., and James Atkins; Third-Assistant Engineers, Jessie Walton, Jacob L. Bright, and Joseph Morgan; Boatswains, John E. Seimer; Gunner, Thomas H. Fortune; Carpenter, W. T. Foy; and Sailmaker Jacob Stephens, from the *Brooklyn*, and awaiting orders.

First-Assistant-Engineer B. E. Chaseling, from the *Brooklyn*, on sea duty, and ordered to take charge of the machinery, &c., of that vessel.

Second-Assistant-Engineer Herman A. Delins, from the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and ordered to the steamer *Vicksburg*.

Second-Assistant-Engineer Albert J. Kenyon, from the *Neptune*, and ordered to the *Richmond*.

Third-Assistant-Engineer Webster Lane, from the *Minnesota*, and ordered to examination.

Commander John G. Howell, from the command of the *Metacomb*, and ordered to command the *Nereus*.

First-Assistant-Engineer F. J. Levering, from the *Nahant* (sick), awaiting orders.

Commander T. G. Corbin, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to ordnance duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Lieutenant-Commander Wm. N. Jeffers, from ordnance duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and ordered to ordnance duty at the Washington Navy Yard.

Carpenter George E. Anderson, from the Navy Yard, Mare Island, California (sick), and awaiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander James N. Miller, from special duty at New York, and ordered to the *Sacramento*, vice Lieutenant-Commander A. E. R. Bertram, detached, and awaiting orders.

Third-Assistant-Engineer Charles V. Hollingsworth, from the *Hines* (sick), and awaiting orders.

First-Assistant-Engineer E. A. C. Du Plaine, and Third-Assistant-Engineers Wm. S. Smith, and Alexander Bates, from the *Sangamon*, and awaiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander James E. Jonett, from the *R. B. Cuyler*, and ordered to command the *Sebagus*.

Lieutenant-Simcoe P. Gillet, from the *Metacomb*, and ordered to the steamer *Giancus*.

Assistant-Surgeon Watson C. Hull, from the *St. Mary's* (sick), and awaiting orders.

Second-Assistant-Engineer David Hurdle, from the *Weehacken* (sick), and awaiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander James Parker, Jr., from the command of the *Florida*, and ordered to special duty at New York.

Paymaster Wm. A. Ingersoll, from the *Saranac*, and ordered to return to New York.

Third-Assistant-Engineers J. C. Huntley, and F. G. Smith, from the *Pentacole*, and ordered North to examination.

Third-Assistant-Engineer O. C. Lewis, from the *Port Royal*, and ordered to return North to examination.

Third-Assistant-Engineer O. Longacre, from the *Lackawanna*, and ordered North to examination.

ORDERED.

Commander Reed Worden to the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Ensign Symmes H. Hunt, to the *Richmond*.

Commander D. Mc N. Fairfax, to the Naval Academy, as Commandant of Midshipmen.

Lieutenant-Commander R. B. Lowry, to command the *Metacomb*.

Lieutenant-Commander Henry A. Adams, Jr., to temporary ordnance duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Lieutenant Joseph D. Martin, preparatory orders for sea service.

Surgeon J. M. Foltz, to Newport, R. I., as presiding officer, and Surgeon W. Fowler, as member of the Medical Board for the examination of candidates for admission to the Navy as Midshipmen.

Captain Henry Walker, to command the *Sacramento*.

First-Assistant-Engineer W. K. Purse, to special duty at New York.

Second-Assistant-Engineer H. W. Roble, to the *Junata*.

Second-Assistant-Engineer Joseph N. Cahill, and Third-Assistant-Engineers J. A. Kaiser, and G. W. Thorne, to the *Sangamon*.

Third-Assistant-Engineers A. E. T. Mullen, and Enos M. Lewis, to examination.

Lieutenant-Commander T. S. Fillebrown, preparatory orders for sea service.

Assistant-Surgeon Isaac H. Hazleton, to the Boston Navy Yard.

Assistant Paymaster Wm. T. Blunt, to the *Saranac*.

Third-Assistant-Engineer A. M. Henderson, to the *Dacotah*.

Third-Assistant-Engineer James D. Lee to the *Minnesota*.

PROMOTED.

James Sheridan, Samuel L. Ayres, W. K. Purse, and E. J. Brooks to First-Assistant-Engineers.

H. P. Gregory, B. P. Wood, J. W. Sidney, E. D. Lavitt, W. H. Harrison, F. G. Coggin, G. W. Melville, H. Parker, Jr., and A. J. Kenyon, to Second-Assistant-Engineers.

Assistant-Surgeons Joseph W. Shively, H. F. McSherry, John J. Gibson, and S. J. Jones, to Surgeons.

APPOINTED.

David V. Whitney, Charles H. Page, William M. Reber, and James R. Tying, to be Assistant-Surgeons.

RESTORED.

Second-Assistant-Engineer Newton Champion, and Third-Assistant-Engineer George W. Wilkinson.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

DETACHED.

Acting-Master's-Mate Edmund L. Borne, from the *Richmond*, and awaiting orders.

Acting-Master's-Mates James Buck, Henry S. Bolles, Robert Beardsley, and Henry C. Leslie, from the *Brooklyn*, and ordered to report to Rear-Admiral Paulding.

Acting-Ensign J. H. Field, from the *S. Iola*, and awaiting orders.

Acting-Second-Assistant-Engineers, Clark W. Dolan, and ordered to the *Vicksburg*.

Acting-Masters George Taylor, and James L. Plunkett, from the *Brooklyn*, and awaiting orders.

Acting-Master J. M. Williams, from the *Isa*, and granted leave of absence.

Acting-Master H. O. Stone, from the *Eutaw*, and ordered to the *M. Vassar*.

Acting-Master T. M. Garland, from the *Giancus*, and ordered to the *Ino*.

Acting-Master Wm. Collins, from the *Cuyler*, and ordered to the *Onward*.

Acting-Master H. J. Sleeper, from the *Onward*, and ordered to the *Metacomb*.

Acting-Assistant-Surgeon G. M. Weeks, from the *Florida*, and awaiting orders.

ORDERED.

Acting-Master Joseph C. Jones, to report to Admiral Dahlgren.

Acting-Assistant-Surgeon Abner Thorp, to report at Philadelphia for examination.

Acting-Assistant-Paymaster E. H. Sears to report to Rear-Admiral Lee.

Acting-Master P. S. Borden, to the *Richmond*.

Acting-Assistant-Paymaster Hugh Nott, to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting-Ensign C. A. Stewart, to the *Emma*.

Acting-Master's-Mate S. S. Willett, to the *Sonoma*.

Acting-Master Milford Rogers, to the *Miami*.

APPOINTED.

Thomas Stimson, and W. De Sanna, appointed Acting-Third-Assistant-Engineers, and ordered to the *Muscadiscutta*.

Curtis Stanton, as Assistant-Engineer, and ordered to the *Onondaga*.

Charles W. Dougherty, as Acting-Assistant-Paymaster.

Wm. C. Reed, as Acting-Master's-Mate, and ordered to report to Commodore Paulding.

CONFIRMED.

The appointment, as Acting-Masters, of W. King, John Davis, Wm. A. Hannab, Wm. H. Richmond, Henry Rogers, and C. S. Wilcox.

The appointment as Acting-Ensigns, of L. Chester, A. P. Bashford, and F. W. Sanborn; as Acting-Gunner of Thomas Holland; and as Acting-Third-Assistant-Engineer, of H. S. Brown.

REVOKED.

The appointment of John W. Adams as Acting-Third-Assistant-Engineer.

RESIGNED.

Acting-Assistant-Paymaster M. B. Osborn.

Acting-Third-Assistant-Engineer John Still.

Acting-Master's-Mate W. B. Draper.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Granted to Acting-Ensign John Cullaton.

Granted to Acting-Master's-Mate Isaac Miller.

DISMISSED.

Acting-Master George E. Thurston, Acting-First-Assistant-Engineers, N. D. Bates, and Henry Hill.

DEATHS.

Deaths in the Naval Service, reported during the week ending September 19th, 1863.

Charles Clinton, seaman, chronic diarrhoea, September 7th, Mississippi Squadron.

James Locker, landsman, chronic diarrhoea, August 31st, Mississippi Squadron.

Frank Washington, contumacious, remittent fever, September 2d, Mississippi Squadron.

James Smith, seaman, chronic diarrhoea, September 5, Mississippi Squadron.

Joseph Meelorg, marine, intermittent fever, September 5th, Mississippi Squadron.

Denis Donovan, landsman, peritonitis, June 13th, United States steamer *Onward*.

H. J. Richards, seaman, pneumonia, September 8th, Naval Hospital, New York.

Charles Webster, Quartermaster, scurvy, September 10th, Naval Hospital, New York.

James McMahon, coal-heaver, disease of the heart, August 29th, United States steamer *Bieneficence*.

John Keck, marine, yellow fever, August 31st, United States steamer *Colorado*.

Thomas J. Jones, landsman, tonsillitis, August 27th, United States steamer *Bieneficence*.

Wallace E. Had, Paymaster's clerk, remittent fever, August 2d, United States steamer *Colorado*.

Charles S. Winters, marine, yellow fever, August 30th, United States steamer *Colorado*.

James H. Hartshorn, Acting-Ensign, congestive fever, August 15th, United States steamer *Kathadin*.

James Callahan, ordinary seaman, bronchitis, September 11th, Naval Hospital, New York.

Peter Ball, landsman, typhoid fever, September 20th, Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Robert M. Cleary, Chief-Engineer, exhaustion, September 19th, Philadelphia.

ARMY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

THE OCCUPATION OF LITTLE ROCK.

LITTLE ROCK, September 10, 1863.

To Major-General HALLECK, General-in-Chief:—
GENERAL:—We have just entered Little Rock. The cavalry, under Davidson, is pursuing the enemy, who are in full retreat South.
Respectfully,
F. R. STEEL, Major-General.

THE NORTHWEST EXPEDITION.

MILWAUKEE, September 17, 1863.

To Major-General HALLECK, General-in-Chief:—
The following dispatch, dated Headquarters, Northwest Expedition Camp, White Stone Hill, September 4, is received:
GENERAL:—Yesterday we surprised over four hundred lodges of hostile Indians, fought and dispersed them, killed over one hundred, and destroyed their camp and all their property. I have in my hands many prisoners.
ALFRED SULLY,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

To JOHN POPE, Major-General Commanding.

OFFICIAL ORDERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 14, 1863.

General Orders No. 309.

I. By direction of the President of the United States, Brigadier-General James W. Ripley, Ordnance Department, is retired from active service. His name will be entered on the retired list of officers of the grade to which he belongs, in accordance with section 12, of the act approved July 17, 1862; this order is to take effect September 15, 1863.

II. Colonel George D. Ramsay will assume the duties of the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, without delay.

III. Captain James G. Benton is relieved from duty in the Ordnance Bureau, as Assistant to the Chief of Ordnance, and will re-appear without delay to Washington Arsenal, and relieve Colonel Ramsay, in the charge of that station.

IV. Captain George T. Balch is assigned to duty in the Ordnance Bureau, as principal Assistant to the Chief of Ordnance.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

DISMISSALS.

During the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1863.

Captains Alexander McHenry, 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry; H. C. Seaman, 5th Kansas Volunteers; and J. P. S. Whipple, 12th New Hampshire Volunteers, to date August 24, 1863, for absence without proper authority, having been published officially August 24, 1863, and failing to appear before the Commission.

Lieutenant William Yates, 6th Illinois Cavalry, to date August 24, 1863, for intemperance, having been published officially August 24, 1863, and failing to appear before the Commission.

Second Lieutenant Alfred Childs, 1st Rhode Island Cavalry, to date August 24, 1863, for failing to report at Headquarters Provost Marshal, as ordered, having been published officially August 24, 1863, and failing to appear before the Commission.

Captain R. E. Eidenbach, 9th New York Cavalry, and Lieutenant John C. Dodd, 7th Indiana Volunteers, to date August 24, 1863, for absence without proper authority, having been published officially August 24, 1863, and failed to make satisfactory defense before the Commission.

Lieutenant William Callagan, 155th New York Volunteers, to date August 24, 1863, for drunkenness, having been published officially August 24, 1863, and failed to make satisfactory defense before the Commission.

Captain Otto Dietrich, 29th New York Battery, (dishonorably,) with loss of all pay and allowances now due, for selling a horse belonging to the Government, and for desertion.

Lieutenant Samuel Burrell, 5th Illinois Cavalry, (dishonorably,) upon the recommendation of a military Commission, convened by Division Orders, No. 47, April 1, 1863, from headquarters 2d Cavalry division, army of the Tennessee, with loss of all pay and allowances now due, for absence without leave from November 23, 1862.

Captain Samuel Davis, 14th Connecticut Volunteers, (dishonorably,) for gross neglect of duty as officer of the day, and whilst in charge of a detachment of drafted men, allowing 70 out of 117 to escape, and for general indifference to his duties and to the interests of the service.

Colonel Ambrose A. Lechler, 176th Pennsylvania drafted militia, (dishonorably,) with loss of all pay and allowances, as of the date at which the regiment went out of service, for receiving compensation from the sutler of the regiment for his appointment, appropriating to his own use rations drawn for the enlisted men of the regiment, and taking from the mail and destroying newspapers addressed to the officers and men.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Pilkington, 176th Pennsylvania drafted militia, (dishonorably,) with loss of all pay and allowances, as of the date at which the regiment went out of service, for taking from the mail and destroying newspapers addressed to the officers and men of the regiment, and for improperly appropriating to his own use the hospital stores under his charge.

First Lieutenant F. W. Reader, Invalid Corps, to date September 17, 1863, for selling commissary stores and appropriating the proceeds to his own use.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officers heretofore dismissed, are restored, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their States: Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Warmouth, 32nd Missouri Volunteers, with rank and pay from the date of dismissal.

Assistant Surgeon Sherman Morse, 2d New York Cavalry, with pay from date of rejoining regiment, provided the regiment is not deprived of one assistant surgeon under the requirements of General Orders, No. 182, current series.

Captain Alfred Gaddis, 3d Indiana Cavalry, with pay from the date at which he rejoins his regiment for duty.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following named officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offenses hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed from the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from this date they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Ricketts, U. S. Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defense to the charges against them:

Failing to report at Annapolis, Maryland, as ordered.

Captain H. L. Crawford, Commissary Subsistence of Volunteers.
Lieutenant-Colonel Jos. S. Smith, Chief Commissary Subsistence, second army corps.

Captain S. B. Rodney, Assistant-Quartermaster of Volunteers.
Surgeon H. S. Hewitt, United States Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant Paul Quirk, 2d United States Cavalry.

Failing to report at Columbus, Ohio, as Ordered.

Lieutenant F. H. Tryon, additional Aid-de-Camp to General Ferriero.

Major William McMichael, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers.

Captain M. C. Brown, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.

Being in the City of Washington without authority and failing to report at Headquarters Military District of Washington, as ordered.

Second Lieutenant M. Moylan, 5th United States Cavalry.

Absence without proper Authority.

First Lieutenant George K. Brady, Regimental Quartermaster 14th United States Infantry.

First Lieutenant William Falk, Second United States Infantry.

Surgeon Edward C. Mundy, 12th New York Cavalry.
Captain Charles J. Wickersham, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Captain P. Lacy Goddard, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Captain G. W. Henrie, 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Captain C. B. Morgan, 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Lieutenant J. A. Stewart, 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Captain John Oranhood, 6th Kansas Cavalry.
Captain Jeremiah McCarthy, 1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery.
Lieutenant C. M. Fairclough, 16th New Jersey Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant Moritz Pfaff, 6th Connecticut Volunteers.

Desertion and appropriating to his own use money belonging to enlisted men of his company placed in his charge for safe keeping.

First Lieutenant Alfred Held, 178th New York Volunteers.

Disobedience of Orders and absence without proper authority.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward H. Flood, 1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery.

Second Lieutenant Natt Smith, 2d Illinois Light Artillery.

Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, drunkenness, breach of arrest, and desertion.

Second Lieutenant John D. Hart, 1st Delaware Volunteers.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The order of dismissal in the case of First Lieutenant George W. Spencer, 40th Indiana Volunteers, has been so amended as to honorably discharge him on tender of resignation to date June 7, 1863.

The order dismissing First Lieutenant Isaac Hastings, 7th Virginia Volunteers, has been revoked, his resignation having been accepted in Special Orders from the department of the Rappahannock, May 26, 1862.

The order dismissing Captain John Jenk, battery A, 1st Virginia Artillery, has been revoked, and an honorable discharge granted him at its date, March 9, 1863.

The order dismissing Second Lieutenant Stanley Mouton, 3d United States Infantry, has been revoked, and Lieutenant Mouton ordered to duty with his regiment.

EXEMPT FROM BEING DISMISSED.

Captain J. S. Bliss, A. D. C., published officially September 7, 1863, for failing to report at Annapolis, Maryland, as ordered, is exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, having made satisfactory defense in his case.

ERRONEOUSLY REPORTED.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
September 13, 1863.

Sir:—I have respectfully to state that it appears that Major J. C. Duane, Corps Engineers, Captain O. M. Poe, Corps Engineers, and Captain James Curtis, C. S., were erroneously reported for failure to render their accounts for the month of June, 1863.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

G. BUCKINGHAM,
Acting Comptroller.

To EDWIN M. STANTON, the Hon. Secretary of War.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDERED.

That the sick and wounded men of the regiments named below, and those who may hereafter require medical treatment, be forwarded to the places here indicated, viz:—

The 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th U. S. Infantry, to Fort Columbus, New York.

The 1st U. S. Artillery, serving in the Army of the Potomac, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Department of the South, and the Department of the Gulf, to Fort Independence, Boston harbor.

The 2d U. S. Artillery, serving as above, to Fort McHenry, Md.

The 3d U. S. Artillery, serving as above, to Fort Trumbull, Conn.

The 4th U. S. Artillery, serving as above, to Fort Washington, Md.

The 5th U. S. Artillery, to Fort Hamilton, New York.

The 1st, 2d, 5th and 6th U. S. Cavalry, to Carlisle Barracks, Penna.

The Regular Regiments serving in the Department of the Cumberland, to Camp Chase, Ohio.

Those serving in the Department of the Tennessee, to Newport Barracks, Kentucky.

That so much of Special Orders No. 403, September 11th, be revoked, as directs Assistant-Surgeon Wm. S. Ely to report to Major-General Foster, commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and ordered to report in person to the Surgeon in charge of Division No. 1, General Hospital, Annapolis, Md., and by letter to the Medical Director of the Middle Department, at Baltimore, Md.

That the following enlisted men be discharged the service of the United States, with a view to their enlistment as Hospital Stewards of the United States Army:—

Private Elery W. Eldridge, Nims' 2d Massachusetts Battery.

" James Fry, Company G, 178d New York Volunteers.

" A. G. Hastings, Company C, 51st Iowa Volunteers.

" James Innes, Company E, 67th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

" L. F. Dewey, Company A, 2d Illinois Cavalry.

" L. M. Sagar, 5th Michigan Battery.

" L. G. Daniels, 38th Indiana Volunteers.

Sergeant P. R. Wagner, Company D, 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Commissary-Sergeant Ed. P. Walling, 101st New York Volunteers.

Hospital Steward Wm. W. Warren, 20th Mass. Volunteers.

Private C. G. Curtis, Company K, 10th Conn. Volunteers.

" H. W. Alexander, Company G, 88th Illinois Volunteers.

" James Parks, Company G, 83d New York Volunteers.

Sherman Moore, late Assistant-Surgeon 2d New York Cavalry, whose appointment was revoked by Special Orders No. 275, Current Series, is restored to his regiment, with pay from the date of rejoining it, provided the vacancy has not been filled, and that the regiment is not deprived of one Assistant-Surgeon under the requirements of General Order No. 182, Current Series of the War Department.

Those belonging to the 11th Regular Infantry, to Fort Independence, Boston harbor.

Those belonging to the 12th Regular Infantry, to Fort Hamilton, New York harbor.

Those belonging to the 14th Regular Infantry, to Fort Trumbull, Connecticut.

Those belonging to the 17th Regular Infantry, to Fort Preble, Me.

Surgeon T. A. Warrall, U. S. Volunteers, to report in person, without delay, to the Medical Director, Department of the East, for temporary duty.

That so much of Special Orders No. 352, August 25, 1863, from the War Department, as honorably discharged from the service of the United States, Surgeon T. T. Gibbons, U. S. Volunteers, in accordance with General Orders No. 100, of 1862, from the War Department, for being absent from duty over sixty days, is hereby so amended as to honorably discharge him from the service of the United States, on account of physical disability.

That so much of Special Orders No. 302, Series of 1863 of the War Department, as musters out of service Surgeon William Arnold, 37th Ohio Volunteers, to date January 6th, 1863, the date at which he was mustered in, is revoked, and he is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to date July 31st, 1863, he having shown satisfactory evidence that he performed duty up to that date.

APPOINTED.

William Nicholson, a third class clerk in the Surgeon General's office, has been appointed Commissary, with the rank of Captain.

A Military Commission to consist of Surgeon C. S. Tripler, U. S. Army, Major C. P. Kingsbury, Ordnance Department, Captain C. C. Pomeroy, 11th U. S. Infantry, has been appointed to meet at Chicago, Illinois, on the 1st day of October, 1863, for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the following subjects:—

1. The alleged abuses in relation to the supplies of the City Hospital, at Chicago.

2. The abuses relative to pay received for soldiers' discharges, at the same hospital.

3. Everything connected with the management of that hospital, during the time it has been occupied as a military hospital.

4. All abuses in supplying artificial limbs to soldiers.

The following enlisted men have been discharged the service of the United States, with a view to their enlistment as hospital stewards United States Army:—

Private G. H. Jewett, Company E, 1st Minnesota Volunteers.

" R. M. Johnson, Company H, 72d Pennsylvania Volunteers.

" E. B. Demary, Company A, 151st New York Volunteers.

" W. F. Pollard, Company A, 13th Mass. Volunteers.

" H. W. Jessup, Company G, 83d New York Volunteers.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Surgeon Samuel B. Ward, U. S. Army, granted leave of absence.

Surgeon M. F. Reagan, 164th New York Volunteers, granted leave of absence for three days.

Hospital Chaplain George C. Goss, U. S. Army, granted leave of absence for 20 days.

Assistant-Surgeon S. S. Comstock, 115th New York Volunteers, for 30 days.

Acting-Assistant-Surgeon Maurice Tucker, U. S. Army, for 10 days.

Assistant-Surgeon C. H. Haesler, 20th Penn. Cavalry, for 7 days.

Assistant-Surgeon J. C. Allen, 12th Penn. Cavalry, for 10 days.

Acting-Assistant Surgeon J. E. Winona, U. S. Army, for 10 days.

RESIGNED.

Surgeon S. M. Hamilton, U. S. Volunteers, September 19, 1863.

Surgeon William Moss, U. S. Volunteers, September 19, 1863.

MUSTERED OUT.

By direction of the President, as supernumeraries, hospital Chaplain M. J. Gonzales, U. S. Army, to take effect September 15, 1863.

Hospital Chaplain J. W. Elliott, U. S. Army, to take effect September 15, 1863.

DISMISSED.

Assistant-Surgeon Alexander Collar, on account of physical disability, and for absence without leave, as reported by the rolls of his regiment.

DISPOSITION OF INSANE SOLDIERS.

Circular, No. 161.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Sept. 12, 1863.

The attention of all Medical Directors is especially called to paragraph 169, Revised United States Regulations, and section II, General Orders, No. 98, dated Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, November 13, 1861, in regard to the disposition to be made of "Insane Soldiers."

No insane soldier can be discharged the service on Surgeon's Certificate of Disability, unless his friends are willing to provide for and receive him.

JOS. K. BARNES,
Acting-Surgeon-General.

THE NEW ARMY REGISTER.

The new Army Register, after the long delay, is at length completed. It is dated April 1, 1863, and contains no record of the numerous changes that have taken place since that date. Since the last register was published, 30 Major-Generals and 125 Brigadier-Generals have been appointed. The list contains the names of 69 of the former and 256 of the latter; 327 commissioned officers have been promoted from the ranks. The following is the organization of the Regular Army:—

Majors, 245; Major-Generals, 5; Brigadier-Generals, 15; Colonels, 88; Lieutenant-Colonels, 81; Aides-de-Camp, 38; Captains, 671; Adjutants, 30; Regimental Quartermasters, 30; Regimental Commissaries, 6; Battalion Adjutants, 27; Battalion Quartermasters and Commissaries, 27; First Lieutenants, 655; Second Lieutenants, 500; Military Storekeepers, 33; Hospital Chaplains, 19; Veterinary Surgeons, 6; Medical "aiders," 70; Sergeant-Majors, 21; Quartermaster-Sergeants, 21; Commissary-Sergeants, 7; Drum-Majors, 9; Principal or Chief Musicians, 40; Saddler-Sergeants, 6; Chief Trumpeters, 6; Ordnance-Sergeants, 106; Hospital Stewards, 471; Regimental Hospital Stewards, 13; Battalion Sergeant-Majors, 27; Battalion Quartermaster-Sergeants, 27; Battalion Commissary-Sergeants, 27; Battalion Hospital Stewards, 5; First Sergeants, 448; Company Quartermaster-Sergeants, 84; Company Commissary-Sergeants, 72; Sergeants, 1,790; Corporals, 3,090; Trumpeters, 114; Musicians, 1,298; Farriers and Blacksmiths, 144; Artificers, 415; Saddlers, 72; Waggoners, 84; Privates, 31,479; enlisted men of Ordnance, 903. Total commissioned staff, 2,426. Total enlisted, 40,999. Aggregate, 43,425.

The organization of the Volunteer Army, given in the last register, is omitted.

The following list is published for the first time:—

STAFF OFFICERS OF ARMY CORPS WITH THE RANK OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

Lewis Richmond, Louis H. Pelouze, Joseph H. Taylor, Frederick T. Locke, Charles C. Snyder, Martin T. McCallum, J. A. Rawlins, Charles G. Halpin,	Joseph Dickenson, Richard B. Irwin, Walter B. Scates, Hiram C. Rodgers, Francis A. Walker, Charles Kingsbury, Southard Hoffman, William F. Clark,	A. J. Alexander, Calvin Goddard, Lyne Stalling, Nicholas Bowen, W. H. Chesborough, George E. Flynn, Orson H. Hart, John H. Hammond
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ASSISTANT-INSPECTORS-GENERAL.

Charles C. Loring, Jr., Wm. H. Ludlow, Alexander S. Cobb, Edward R. Platt, Solon H. Lathrop, Chas. W. Amussen, James H. Wilson,	Arthur C. Ducat, William S. Abert, Doed Platt, Henry C. Bankhead, Chas. H. Morgan, Jacob F. Kent, Orville E. Babcock,	Aloef Schwartz, Richard Loder, A. Van Schroder, W. D. Sanger, W. E. Strong, W. H. Thurston, Julius Hayden.
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QUARTERMASTERS.

Herman Biggs, Chas. W. Thomas, Cornelius W. Tolles, Elias M. Greene, Chas. A. Reynolds, Wm. G. Le Due,	John I. Ewell, Chas. G. Sawtelle, John W. Taylor, J. D. Bligham, John G. Chandler, James J. Dana, Andrew J. Mackay,	Richard N. Batchelder, Woolsey R. Hopkins, Elias Nigh, James Dunlap, J. F. Farnsworth, Alex. Sympton.
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COMMISSARIES OF SUBSISTENCE.

Samuel Simmons, Robert Macfeely, Francis Darr, G. J. Taggart, S. H. Sturdevant, John C. Cox, James M. Sanderson,	Joseph S. Smith, John H. Steele, Geo. H. Wood, Geo. C. Kniffin, Joseph G. Crane, James R. Paul, George W. Burton.
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THE BATTLE IN NORTHERN GEORGIA.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

The following partial list of casualties during the engagements of the Army of the Cumberland, commencing on Saturday, the 19th, are all we are able to obtain up to the hour of going to press:—

KILLED.

General Lytle, Colonel Key, Colonel King, Colonel Bartleson, 101 Ill. Lt.-Col. E. M. Mast, 30 Ohio, Bellefontaine, Ohio. Adj. Jack Shepherd, 9 Ky., from La Salle, Ill. Capt. Kilmer, 101 Ohio.	Capt. Mitchell, 81 Ind. Lt. Hale, 101 Ohio. Lt. Butler, 35 Ill. Lt. Snyder, 35 Ill. Capt. Bodin, 1 Ky. Capt. Scarles, A. A. G., of Stark weather's brig. Lieut. Jones, of Co. A, 10 Ind.
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WOUNDED.

Maj. Alden, 38 Ill. Maj. Wall, 25 Ill. Capt. Greenish, 8 Kan. Lt. T. F. Murock of Gen. Van Deyver's staff. Maj. McIlvaine, 35 Ill. Col. Heg, com'd 3d Brigade. Lt. Woodbury, 2 Min. Battery. Lt.-Col. Messer, 101 Ohio. Capt. Cole, 38 Ill. Lt. Chapman, 38 Ill. Lt. Fessenden, Loomis's Battery. Capt. Mallard, of Palmer's staff. Lt. Rule, 101 Ohio. Lt.-Col. Maxwell, 2 Ohio. Maj. Carr, 72 Ind. Capt. McIntyre, 72 Ind. Maj. J. F. Snyder, 38 Ohio. Capt. Pollard, 38 Ill. Capt. Williams, 35 Ill. Capt. Jones, 35 Ill. Lt.-Col. Hunt, 40 Ky. Lt.-Col. Maxwell, 2 Ohio.	Lt. Degraw, Lt. Ludlow, Lt. Fessenden, of Battery H, 6th Art. Lt. Floyd, of Battery I, 4th Art. Capt. Brown, 31 Ill. Gen. Morton, of Gen. Rosecrans' staff. Col. Craxter, 4 Ky. Col. Frankhouse, 98 Ill. Lt.-Col. Mudge, 11 Mich. Lt.-Col. Hunt, 4 Ky. Col. Bradley, com'd g. brigade in Sheridan's division. Col. Chas. Anderson, 6 Ohio. Major Weidman, 18 Ky. Lt.-Col. Tripp, 6 Ind. Lt.-Col. Bryan, 75 Ind. Col. Armstrong, 33 Ohio. Major Johnston, 22 Ill. Lt.-Col. Vaughan, 7 Ky. Col. Stanley, 18 Ohio. Major Dawson, 19 Infantry
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A VISIT TO THE FLORIDA.—A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Brest, describes the appearance of the corsair *Florida*. "She lay at anchor among some of the giants of the French Navy, a long, low, black, rakish-looking craft, not over smart in appearance, yet useful, every inch of her, a pigmy among these monsters, and yet a formidable pigmy, even to the unpracticed eye, the Palmetto flag flying proudly from her mainmast." He paid his respects to Captain MAFFITT at the earliest possible moment, and was very hospitably received. What occurred at the interview is thus recorded:—

"The Captain is a slight, middle-sized, well-knit man, of about forty-two; a merry-looking man, with a determined air, full of life and business; apparently the sort of man who is equally ready for a fight or a jollification, and whose preference for the latter would by no means interfere with his creditable conduct of the former. His plainly furnished little state-room looked as business-like as a merchant's office. The round table in the centre was strewn with books and innumerable manuscripts, and on the shelves were formidable-looking rows of account books, charts, &c. I may observe of the cabin, as of every part of the *Florida*, that none of it appears to have been built for ornament, all for use.

Captain MAFFITT forthwith began an animated recital of his career and adventures. He is forty-two years old, and is the oldest officer on board. All the officers were born in the Confederate States, and most of them were officers in the United States Navy before the outbreak of the war. The oldest of the officers is more than twenty-three. The men are more mixed. There are one hundred able seamen on board the *Florida*, and about thirteen officers. Four fine fellows are from the neighborhood of Brest. Captain MAFFITT says he has hardly ever taken a prize, but what some of the crew of the prize have come forward to say, 'Should like to serve with you, sir.' Generally speaking, he has to refuse; but if he sees a very likely fellow he takes him on.

The Captain had a great deal to say about his successful feat at Mobile. In his opinion it has been the greatest naval feat of modern times. He dwelt long and warmly upon the incidents of the affair, and pointed proudly to the marks of shrapnel, which are numerous enough, upon the masts and smoke-stacks. The *Florida* was struck with three heavy shots on that occasion, and one can easily perceive in the side of the ship where the mischief caused by the 11-inch shell had been repaired. The *Florida* made no endeavor to reply to the fire which she received, the sea running too high to admit of steady aim, and her small crew being too much occupied in the management of the ship. The Captain showed a water-color sketch (very well drawn by one of the midshipmen) of the *Florida* running the blockade. It would not have disgraced a professional artist.

The only broadside which the *Florida* has fired in anger was against the *Ericsson*, an armed merchantman, which she encountered some forty miles from New York. The *Ericsson*, a very large vessel, did not reply, but made the best of her way off, and succeeded in escaping. When they ventured within forty miles of New York they did not know that the arrival of the *Tacony* (one of their 'outfits') had put the New Yorkers on their guard, and they soon found that there were about seventy armed vessels out searching for them, and so were glad to retreat. 'We never seek a fight,' said Captain MAFFITT, 'and we don't avoid one. You see we've only two vessels against fifteen hundred, so we should stand a poor chance. Our object is merely to destroy their commerce, so as to bring about a peace. We've taken altogether seventy-two prizes, and estimate the value at about \$15,000,000. The *Jacob Bell* alone was worth \$2,100,000.'

MARSHAL NEY.—Among a number of interesting details respecting the staff of NAPOLEON's army, in a recent work by a French veteran, we find the following in regard to Marshal NEY: "Marshal NEY held us at a great distance. In his marches he was always unattended, and never spoke to us except when it was necessary. The aide-de-camp for the day could not enter his room except on duty, or when ordered to do so, and it was seldom that the Marshal exchanged a word with us. He ate his meals alone, and never invited one of aides-de-camp. This hauteur was caused by his now situation and his anxiety to preserve his rank. The first Marshals who were appointed in 1804 had been generals of the Republic, and the transition had been sudden. In 1796 General AUGEREAU would not allow his officers to address each other as 'mon-sieur'; a few years later and these generals became dukes and princes. This change embarrassed the new-made Marshal, who believed, moreover, that his dignity was envied. He thought he could only make himself respected by standing aloof, and he went a great deal too far in this direction, for this mode of conduct was very injurious to the service."

CLAIMING EXEMPTION.—Yesterday, says a late Philadelphia paper, a man in one of the districts claimed exemption on account of near-

sightedness. Without glasses he said he was unable to see at any distance, and at night was wholly helpless. Glasses after glass was given him, but, on their use, it was found that none suited him. With near-sighted glasses he could not make out the face of a friend across the street, and with far-sighted ones he couldn't read a line. At last, however, a pair of spectacles was found which seemed to suit him to a nicety. He could read with them, see with them, and in fact they were exactly "his size." That being the fact, and sworn to, the Doctor informed him that the glasses were only ordinary window pane, and that his claim for eye-disease could not be allowed. The Board agreed with the Surgeon, and the youth was held for duty, and passed out the back door, a sadder and a wiser man.

USE OF ETHER IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.—Dr. T. D. Lente, Surgeon of the West Point Foundry, publishes in the *American Medical Times*, a tabular statement of thirty-three surgical operations performed by him, with the use of sulphuric ether as an anesthetic. These cases are furnished to show the fallacy of the objection urged against the use of ether by the advocates of chloroform, on account of the length of time and the large quantity requisite when the former is used. Some of these operations were among the gravest in surgery, such as the amputation of the thigh and arm, and the removal of large tumors; a number of teeth were extracted—from six to fourteen having been removed during the etherization; the time required, however, in no case exceeded six-and-a-half minutes, ranging from that time to one-and-a-half minute. The quantity varied from one-and-a-half drachm to sixteen drachms. The inhaler used by Dr. L. is made of coarse and stiff towels, folded in the shape of a cone, and a handkerchief or soft cloth, on which the ether is poured, is thrust into the apex of the cone.

GENEROUS TERMS.—The rebel Colonel ROBERT C. HILL publishes a card in the Richmond *Sentinel* defining his position, in which he says:—

"I am opposed to peace on any terms short of a submission of the Federals to such terms as we may dictate; which, in my opinion, should be MASON and DIXON's line as boundary, the exclusive navigation of the Mississippi below Cairo, full indemnification for all the negroes stolen and property destroyed, the restoration of Fortress Monroe, Jefferson, Key West, and all other strongholds which may have fallen into their possession during the war. If they are unwilling to accede to these terms, I propose an indefinite continuance of the war until the now existing fragments of the old Union break to pieces from mere rottenness and want of cohesion, when we will step in as the only first-class power on the Western hemisphere, and take possession of the pieces as subjugated and conquered provinces."

OLD AND NEW WORLD BLOODSHED.—The general supposition that the war in which we are now engaged is the bloodiest which has been waged in modern times, is in fact erroneous. It appears from the best historical evidence, that of one million two hundred thousand men enrolled in the armies of France in 1811, only one hundred thousand were alive in 1813; and that the loss of the Allied Powers in the wars with NAPOLEON, was, according to the London *Times*, not less than "ten millions of men in the prime of life." France in the same period lost about six millions. We have not yet approached the old world in wholesale bloodshed.

"BORDER AND BASTILLE" is the name of a new English work by the author of Guy Livingstone. It is an account of his "offering his sword" to the rebels, after making a great noise about his intention to do so, not only in England but in New York and Baltimore. The work speaks particularly of "a matches pair of riding boots" he purchased of Fagg, Pantom street, London, as a part of his dread equipments. He was arrested while attempting to cross our lines to the enemy's, and sent out of the country through the assistance of the British Minister. He retired to the friendly borders of Canada, went home from there, and wrote a silly book on his return to England, which describes a bootless errand, and Mr. Lawrence, the author and volunteer, has been received by the British *literati* with shouts of laughter, and "takes nothing by his motion."

THE THREE GREAT NAVIES.—The *Journal of Commerce* thus states, in the aggregate, the navies of the three leading commercial nations, compared last year, as follows:

	Iron-clads.	Steam vessels.
France.....	16	325
United States.....	44	323
England.....	16	341

All classes, 427. Including all.

France and England each have four iron-clad ships at sea. The former has two more nearly, if not quite, ready for sea, and ten on the stocks. England has four more launched, and eight in an advanced state of construction. The United States, at the date of the last an-

nual report of the Secretary of the Navy, had fifty-four iron-clads, including thirty-two armored iron vessels, (many of which were unfinished,) and a number have been added since.

INDIGNATION AGAINST JEFF. DAVIS.—The Charleston (S. C.) *Mercury*, of September 5, says:—Although carefully covered over with the mantle of sanctuary by Congress, enough has been disclosed by stern realities, to show the total incompetency of President DAVIS to govern the affairs of the Confederacy. He has lost the confidence of both the army and the people; and if an election to-morrow was to come off for the Presidency, we believe that he would not get the vote of a single State in the Confederacy. Yet if the Provisional Congress had done its duty—if the present Congress would do its duty—President DAVIS could readily be driven into a course of efficiency. He is President of the Confederate States for six years.

DESERTION.—While the continental army was operating on the North river in 1779, desertions prevailed to such an extent as to claim the interference of the Commander-in-Chief. Orders were accordingly issued by General WASHINGTON to put to death, on the spot, every deserter taken in the fact. Colonel REED, when afterwards a member of Congress from Maryland, stated on the floor of the House of Representatives, in a debate on the Seminole war, that when a lieutenant and commanding an outpost, he caused a deserter, taken in the fact, to be executed on the spot.

[Advertisement.]
The attention of our readers is respectfully invited to the advertisement of Messrs. S. M. Ward & Co., which will be found in another part of this paper. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm, and can vouch for their responsibility in all business arrangements which they may make, as we have a thorough knowledge of their mercantile integrity, and their full ability to meet all obligations. This notice, of course, is intended for such of our readers as have no acquaintance with this firm; to all who know them, no recommendation will be necessary.

[Advertisement.]
We refer our readers to the advertisement of E. K. Conklin, 250 North Front street, Philadelphia. This house has established a business for the sale of Pure and Unadulterated Wines and Spirits only. Sutters and Army Contractors, who supply the Medical Department of the Army and Navy, should give this house a call. Mr. Jas. Broadbent, long and favorably known in the wine trade, is connected with the firm.

MARRIED.
[Announcements of marriages and deaths should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

JOSLIN-WALKER.—In Worcester, Mass. 15th inst., by Rev. Dr. Hill, Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE C. JOSLIN, Mass. 15th Regiment, to Miss MARTHA A., daughter of Appleton Walker, Esq., of Worcester.
FILLER-BLECHER.—At Roxbury, Mass. 16th inst., by Rev. A. C. Thompson, Colonel HENRY W. FULLER, of Concord, N. H., to Miss LIZZIE G., daughter of Laban S. Beecher, Esq., of Roxbury.
JACKSON-ROSS.—At Belfast, Me., 16th inst., Mr. CHARLES JACKSON, of Nassau, N. P., to Miss EMILY F., daughter of Captain A. J. Ross, of Belfast.

DIED.

LEGGETT.—Shot on the banks of the Rappahannock, while reconnoitering within the enemy's lines, on the evening of Sept. 1. Lieutenant FENCIBAL S. LEGGETT, son of Augustus W. and Eliza S. Leggett, of Waterford, Oakland County, Michigan.
SMITH.—In this City, on Saturday, September 19, at the residence of his son-in-law, Commodore Eagle, SHELTON SMITH, in the 73d year of his age.

OBITUARY.

THE DEATH OF GENERAL SAM HOUSTON, of Texas, is announced by rebel papers. General HOUSTON was born in Virginia, in 1793. For service under JACKSON he was made a Lieutenant in 1814. He was a District Attorney, Major-General, Congressman, and at last Governor of Tennessee. He lived for a number of years among the Cherokee Indians in Tennessee, and subsequently emigrated to Texas, where he took lead in the war of independence against Mexico, and was twice elected President of the young republic. After its admission to the Union, General HOUSTON served many years in the United States Senate, and was Governor of the State at the beginning of the war. He, for a time, resisted Secession, but was overruled and deposed. From the brief mention of his death in the Richmond papers, it is suspected that General HOUSTON was still an enemy of the Confederacy, of which his old friends in other (loyal) States have no doubt. He was a great, and a good man, though his life has been checkered with all sorts of incidents.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
Secretary of War.
Hon. Edwin M. Stanton—2d floor War Department.
Hon. P. H. Watson, Assistant Secretary of War, 3d floor.
John Potts, Chief Clerk, 2d floor.
General-in-Chief.
Major General H. W. Halleck—232 G street.
Adjutant General.
Brigadier General L. Thomas—War Department.
Judges Advocate.
Colonel Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General—Winder's building, corner F and 17th streets.
Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, Department of War—Washington, D. C.—333 17th street.
Theophilus Gaines, Major and Judge Advocate, 22d Army Corps—cor. 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue.
Solicitor of the War Department.
Hon. William Whiting—Rooms Nos. 29 and 31, War Department.
Inspector General's Department.
Colonel D. B. Sackett—511 17th street.
Signal Officer of the Army.
Colonel Albert J. Myer—158 F street.
Provost Marshal General.
Colonel James B. Fry—War Department.

Quartermaster's Department.

Brigadier General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General, office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.
Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, Depot Quartermaster, corner G and 18th streets.
Lieutenant Colonel Elias M. Greene, Chief Quartermaster, Department of Washington—corner 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue.
Major M. S. Miller Post Quartermaster—office, 197 F street.
Captain D. G. Thomas, Military Store Keeper—Art Union Building, corner 17th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Subsistence Department.

Brigadier General Joseph P. Taylor, Commissary General—La Fayette square, corner H street and Jackson Place.
Colonel Amos Beckwith, Depot Commissary—223 G street.

Medical Department.

Medical Inspector General Joseph K. Barnes, Acting Surgeon General.
Surgeon H. O. Abbott, Medical Director, Department of Washington—132 Pennsylvania avenue.
Surgeon Basil Norris, to attend officers of the regular Army—corner of 14th and G streets.
Surgeon C. H. Crane, U. S. Army, Acting Assistant Surgeon General.
H. Johnson, Military Store Keeper, Acting Medical Paymaster—office F street, between 17th and 18th streets.
General Hospitals are under the charge of Surgeon R. Q. Surgeon F. T. Baché, U. S. Army, to attend to officers of the Volunteer Army.

Army Medical Board.

F. T. Baché, President—in frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

Pay Department.

Colonel T. P. Andrews, Paymaster General—corner F and 15th streets.
Chief Clerk E. H. Brooke, Examination of Accounts—F street.
Major Hutchins—Discharge Office of all officers, corner F and 14th streets.
Major Rochester—Discharge Office of all officers—corner F and 14th streets.
Major Potter—Discharge office of regulars, corner F and 15th streets.
Major Taylor—Discharge Office of volunteer soldiers, corner 13th street and New York avenue.
Major H. P. Dodge—office for the Payment of Pay to Prisoners, corner of 15th and F streets.

Engineer Department.

Brigadier General Joseph G. Totten, Chief Engineer—Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Ordnance Department.

Brigadier General James W. Ripley, Chief—Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Military Department of Washington.

Major General S. P. Heintzelman, Commanding Department—Headquarters, cor. 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue.
Brigadier General J. H. Martindale, Military Governor, cor. 19th and I sts.
Lieutenant Colonel Joseph S. Conrad, Discharge Office, Department—132 Pennsylvania avenue.
Lieutenant H. B. Todd, Provost Marshal, District of Washington, corner 19th and I streets.

Miscellaneous.

Colonel William Hoffman, Commissary General of Prisoners—148 F street, corner of T street.
Brigadier General Herman Haupt, Superintendent of Military Railroads—220 G street, near 17th street.
Brigadier General William F. Barry, Chief of Artillery—153 17th street.
Captain H. Clay Wood, Commissary of Mustering—corner 19th and G streets.
Captain C. W. Foster, Assistant Adjutant General, Chief of Cord Bureau—War Department.
Under General Order No. 144, a Board is now in session at No. 409 14th street, Washington. Applicants for examination for commissions in colored regiments are referred to the General Order—No. 144—for information how to get authority to appear before it. Maj. Genl. Silas Casey is President of the Board.
The Commission of which Brigadier Genl. Ricketts is President, is in session daily, except Sundays, in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, north side of Pennsylvania avenue, for the examination of cases of officers published for dismissal.
A Board to examine officers of the Regular Army who may be ordered before it, with a view to placing them in the retired list, is in session at Wilmington, Delaware. Maj. General McDowell is President of this Board.
All applications by officers for leaves of absence, or for soldiers for furloughs, on account of wounds, or sickness, must be made, if the applicant is rightfully within the limits of the department, to Major General Heintzelman, at the head quarters, Department of Washington, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth-and-a-half street.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary, Washington.
Gustavus V. Fox, Asst. Sec'y.
William Faxon, Chief Clerk.

Bureau of Docks and Yards.

Rear-Admiral Joseph Smith, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

Commander Albert N. Smith, Acting Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Navigation.

Commodore Charles Henry Davis, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Ordnance.

Commander Henry A. Wise, Acting Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Construction and Repair.

John Lenball, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Benjamin F. Isherwood, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

Horatio Bridge, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

William Whelan, Chief of Bureau.

Commandants of Navy Yards.

Rear-Admiral Hiram Paulding, at New York.
Commodore John B. Montgomery, at Boston.
Commodore Cornelius K. Stirling, at Philadelphia.
Commodore Andrew A. Harwood, at Washington.
Lieutenant Geo. F. Pearson, at Fort Monmouth, New Hampshire.
Captain Thomas O. Selfridge, at Mare Island, California.

Officers Commanding Squadrons.

Rear-Admiral David G. Farragut, commanding Western Gulf blockading squadron, New Orleans.
Acting Rear-Admiral James L. Lardner, commanding West India squadron, Havana.
Acting Rear-Admiral Charles H. Bell, commanding Pacific squadron.
Acting Rear-Admiral Theodoros Bailey, commanding East Gulf blockading squadron.
Acting Rear-Admiral Samuel Phillips Lee, commanding North Atlantic blockading squadron, Hampton Roads.
Rear-Admiral John A. Dahlgren, commanding South Atlantic blockading squadron.
Commodore William Smith, commanding naval station at Pensacola, Florida.
Commodore John W. Livingston, commanding naval station at Norfolk, Va.
Commodore T. Aloysius Dornin, commanding naval station at Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Frederick Engle, Governor of Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.
Capt. Oscar Bullus, commanding Naval Rendezvous, N. Y.
Lieut. Frank Ellery and Surg. Isaac Brinkerhoff, Lieut. Samuel B. Knox and Surg. John Rudenstein.
Capt. James M. Gillis, Superintendent of Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.
Capt. Kisha Peck, commanding Naval Rendezvous Portsmouth, N. H.
Commander Augustus S. Baldwin, Inspector of N. Y. Navy Yard.
Commander John J. Glasson, commanding Naval Rendezvous, New Bedford.
Rear-Admiral Francis H. Gregory, superintending construction of gunboats.
S. Blake, Superintendent of Naval Academy, Newport, R. I.
Rear-Admiral William B. Shubrick, Chairman of the Light House Board, Washington, D. C.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT

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Warerooms, 652 Broadway, New York.

The superiority of these Instruments is amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellence of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtainable by any other makers. Mr. Gottschalk's constant use of the Chickering Pianos has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. C. & Sons have been awarded 50 PRIZE MEDALS, over all competitors, for the superiority of their manufacture, their claims resting upon the combined qualities of *great power, brilliancy and purity of tone, and elasticity of touch.*

The Boston Atlas says:

"It has long been our settled conviction that the Chickering Piano was far superior to the generality of instruments manufactured. Go where you will, there is no mistaking its full, rich, musical tones. They are unapproachable, and in every sense deserve all the high praise which has been lavished upon them. And not from one person only, comparatively speaking, does that praise reach us, but from the great body of the musical public throughout the length and breadth of the land."

This is the largest and oldest Piano-Forte manufactory in this country, and the business is managed entirely by the three Sons of the late Jonas Chickering, all of whom are educated expressly for this business, and by them exclusively all the improvements which characterize this house, are made. Every part and portion of the Piano is made in the factory, and directly under the supervision of the Messrs. C.

The following complimentary letter was received from Mr. L. M. Gottschalk, January 1st, 1863:

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS—Gentlemen:—

"The great sensation which, in all my recent concerts, has been produced by your pianos of the new model, the admiring testimony of the artists before whom I have played upon them, and, indeed, the unanimous verdict of the whole public, would excuse me from expatiating upon the excellence of these superb instruments, were it not that the qualities which distinguish them, in my opinion, constitute a veritable era in the progress of musical art, and deserve, in consequence, to attract the attention of all musical people."

"The problem which, for more than half a century, the great European manufacturers have been proposing to themselves, may be reduced to this: How to obtain the greatest possible volume of tone without altering its charms, and at the same time to preserve its clearness and homogeneity through all the extent of the key-board."

"These different qualities seem to exclude each other. For instance, one instrument charming in a parlour would become thin and powerless in a large concert hall; another only owed its force to the acuteness of its tone, or to a confused vibration produced by too great length of strings. You alone, Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS, have succeeded, as I fully believe, in combining the different elements which have so long been sought after, in a manner which will henceforth make our modern piano the most complete of instruments."

"Harmonious roundness of tone, force in the bass notes, limpidity in the upper notes, equality throughout all the registers, singing quality in the middle tones, and, above all, an astonishing prolongation of sound, without its becoming confused, were signs of an artistic progress which I at once discerned on playing the new instruments for the first time. Soon after, when I had been obliged to transport your piano several hundred miles by railroad, and play upon them without the time to have them re-tuned, I was still more surprised at the rare solidity of their construction by finding them in as perfect tune as when they started. Furthermore, when giving concerts unassisted, and playing fifteen or eighteen pieces in succession, I have been capable of appreciating, by the comparatively trifling fatigue which I experienced, the precision and promptness of action which characterize your instruments."

"Accept, gentlemen, my sincere congratulations. Henceforth the United States may advantageously compete with Europe in the construction of pianos;

and it is not the least of all our commercial triumphs that you have succeeded in matching and surpassing the efforts of the Erards, the Pleyels, the Collards, and the Broadwoods.

"Truly yours, L. M. GOTTSCHALK.
"December, 1862."

The Home Journal says:

"It may seem a visionary idea that the Piano will one day be the chief in the orchestra. We are drawn to its expression at this moment more particularly by the recent inspection of a Piano which is almost an orchestra of itself—the latest work issued from the manufactory of the Messrs. Chickering. It now stands in their wareroom in Broadway, where we hope that every one who wishes to take courage for the Piano's future will make a call. There have seldom been instruments worthier of a visit from musical New York than this."

All schools of musicians unite in pronouncing the new instruments a success, and some of the most marked encomiums which we have heard proceeded from sources usually loth to acknowledge defeat in any Piano which has brilliancy."

The Sunday Dispatch says:

The musical world is now much excited on the subject of the latest triumph of the Piano-making art as brought out through the unceasing energy and rare inventive genius of Mr. F. Chickering, son of the late founder of this now princely firm.

These new Concert Pianos have been introduced by Mr. L. M. Gottschalk at all his late concerts, and have proven their universal superiority over all others, by a wondrous power of endurance, shown under the severest tests that any pianist has ever applied to the instrument.

Musicians and connoisseurs cannot sufficiently admire the combined power, brilliancy, sweetness, and mellowness of these Instruments, while as to the action it is so perfect and elastic that the most delicate lady can produce either a thunder of noise or a gentle musical whisper at will, and either with the most trifling expenditure of muscular effort.

Piano makers and dealers crowd into Gottschalk's concert to a degree rare until lately, out of curiosity to hear these new Pianos, to whose undoubted super-excellent concert qualities no dissentient voice has as yet been heard.

The Boston Atlas says:

The Piano-Fortes of Chickering & Sons, of this city, are so well known, not only at home, but abroad, that it is hardly necessary to offer a word in their favor. Nevertheless, it is no more than a plain act of justice to do so. For years—extending at least through a quarter of a century—these instruments have received the unqualified approbation of the best musical judgment in the community, and this after a long, thorough, varied and critical test. Their pianos have been proverbially finished in the most artistic manner; they have shown such exquisite skill in giving to this master and sum of all instruments, a volume, purity, richness, vigor of tone; in short, they have achieved so entire and wonderful success in giving to it a degree of unprecedented perfection that little is left to improve.

We beg to call attention to our new

UPRIGHT PIANOS,

which for convenience in size, power and purity of tone, and delicacy of action are unsurpassed either in this country or in Europe.

Every Piano made by us is fully warranted.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

We have now on hand, which we are prepared to sell at reasonable prices,

THE LARGEST STOCK OF SECOND-HAND PIANOS,

(by various makers), in this city. The list comprises both Grands, Squares and Uprights, and have all been put in thorough order.

Pianos made to order to suit any style of Furniture, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogues and Price List sent my mail on application to

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GOLD MEDAL,

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